PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,852.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 7—30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9691
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10,886	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,519
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9660
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7336	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7336	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

* INTERMEDIATE "MALWA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, for the S.S. "ARCADES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, at 2 P.M., on With ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL rates direct for MARSEILLES conveying Passengers SINGLE AND RETURN FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	„ 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 22	„ 6
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 18
A City of Agra	4808	„ 18	„ 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	...
C City of Manchester	5524	„ 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay to	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Marseilles	413	627	319	462	347	517
London	446	677	332	512	380	572
Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
Liverpool	605	990	462	704	517	792
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*869	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	64 7	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5337	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. H. Bates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ll.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thurs. 14th Oct.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,671	Fri. 15th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 18th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
WARONGA	2,513	Mon. 18th Oct.	noon	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohamerre, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARCONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 18th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerra and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 22nd Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
13th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMRA	5,595	Robnfat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	6,147	Marteau	25th Nov., „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bordon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan 1910
NERA	6,538	Combin	17th Feb, „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909,
NERA	6,538	Combin	3rd Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gilhuber	16th „ 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th „ 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gilhuber	16th „ „

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,015	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de petries	16th „
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gilhuber	16th „
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	G Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gilhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. F. FERDINAND	6015	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Glanzevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	P. Behnara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobol	24th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8	„ 760 *
Single Class to London	„ 480	„ 635 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767 8	„ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
Single Class to London	„ 515	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd., Pickfords Ltd., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination.

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.
JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.
Select Hotel for European Gentry only

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a constant anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, horrible dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 32s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Smoky or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Sufferers from DEBILITATED and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 33 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.
No. 574 of 1909.

Re CURSETJEE JEHANGIR MODY, formerly residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the Town of Bombay, and carrying on business in his own name, at the aforesaid place, as a jewel broker and also at Lahore, the business of washing and dying, a trader, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS, the abovenamed CURSETJI JEHANGIR MODY, has been this day, adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court, in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1909.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK, ARDESHIR BEJANJI SURTI, ARDESHIR PESTONJI MISTRY and Dr. VINAYEK SOKERJI TRILOKEKAR, Executors of the Will of the deceased Mr. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI WADIA, have contracted TO SELL to our clients the properties mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said properties or any of them or any part thereof, respectively either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow, and cook-room, standing thereon, situate at Pett Khangaum, Pragana, Balapur, Taluka Khangaum, Sub-District of Balapur, in Berar, containing by admeasurement four acres or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Government Road and beyond it by the bungalow which was or is the residence of Mr. Booth, on the West by Government Road and the compound of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the South by the property of Nagpore Ginning Factory and on the North by the Government Road, together with Press buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, ginning buildings and Godowns.

SECONDLY.—Hodgart compound Press and finisher of Jamaji and Manekji's Patent Horizontal Engine of 14 box 20 H. P. Bugi plate of 8 set of Hodgart Patent Pumps with the necessary connection and with water tank boiler of Messrs. Adamson's Patent of 20 by 6 of 110lbs. pressure, new water heater, small engine, vertical Hodgart and Shallis patent opener, boiler of sheaton of 30 by 7 of 90lbs pressure macarthy, 5 bearing gins 40 with shafting and 40 pulleys complete horizontal rape-gearing engine of Messrs. Rustom and Procters with water heater complete of 16 bore cylinder 25" H. P. and

THIRDLY.—All that piece of unsurveyed vacant ground fronting the Public Road on the East side thereof, together with the building standing thereon situate at Taluka and Sub-District of Balapur, in Berar, containing by admeasurement about twenty-four and three-fourths Guz in length, and about eleven Guz or thereabouts in breadth, and bounded on the East, North and South by the Public passage, and on the West by the vacant ground of Messrs. Brien & Co. and Paramal Chiniram.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1909.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... Plaintiff.
vs.
JIVAVAHOO, widow and Others ... Defendants.

FOR SALE.

THE SHARE of the late Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji in the Agency Commission of the Laxmi Mills, of which the Bombay Co. are the Agents. The Share is 3·35 pies in a Rupee and is to last during the whole of the period that the Bombay Co., Ltd., shall continue to hold the office of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The amount payable in respect thereof, for the year 1908 was Rs. 1,591-2-1. The average for the past 5 years is Rs. 1,593-5-9 2-5 a year, and for the last ten years i.e., since the Mill started in 1899 is Rs. 1,339-2-4

Under the agreement the commission is not payable in certain events. The agreement can be seen in the office of Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, who will give every information in regard to it.

Application should be made to Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in the above Suit.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the now steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Rev. McNAIR'S
FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for the MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week, during the Rainy Season, will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions. V. P. . Mrs. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
8 OHIS TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
MOUNT ROAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co's.
Overture at 9-30 Sharp.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE VICEROY
AND
COUNTESS OF MINTO, ETC.
THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
Has been Specially Granted for this Performance.
FREEAR
In his Funniest of all Funny Entertainments,
"FRIVOLITIES,"
The success of 43 countries.
Grotesque and Wholesome.
"FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."

MR. FREEAR has had the honour of presenting his "FRIVOLITIES" on two occasions before H. M. King Edward VII, at Luton Hoo, for Mme. de Falbe, and at Lord Rothschild's, H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Greece, the King of Siam, the late Duke and Duchess of Teck, Grand Duke Michael, Duke of Grafton, T. E. Viceroy and Countess of Minto, Earl Roberts, Earl Fitzwilliam, Prince Damrong, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagaram, H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Jind, H. H. the Maharana of Dholpur, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, H. H. the Maharao of Kotah, H. H. the Maharajah of Dhran-Gadhra, the Sultan of Johore, etc., etc.

Credentials in proof of the above and the SULTAN of TURKEY'S Medal may be seen at the Plan Office, or on application.

The Programme will include many new specialities in Comicalities, Whimsicalities, Farcicalities, Musicalities, Frolic and Fun.

POPULAR PRICES:—Stalls, first 4 rows, Rs. 4; other rows, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 3, 2, and Re. 1.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

REGIMENTAL THEATRE.
COLABA.
FRIDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1909.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Pianoforte Solo .... Dense Negre. MR. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song .... The Children's Home. MR. ROBLOY.
3. Song. (Comic) .... Hooligan. CH. STOKER L. WOOD, H.M.S. "Perseus."
4. Song .... "Out on the Deep." MR. C. E. PINCKNEY.
5. Equilibrist .... BR. HARRIS, R.G.A.
6. Song .... Selected. MISS SHEPHERD.
7. Mimicry .... The Village Concert. MR. SANDERSON.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

8. Violin Solo .... Selected. MR. HAUSER.
9. Song (Comic) .... Parody on "Three Blind Mice." CORPL. WELCH, 1st Glos. Regt.
10. Song .... Selected. MRS. SHAW.
11. Step Dancing .... SERGT. HANDFORD, 1st Glos Regt.
12. Song (Comic) .... Dear Mr. Admiral. MR. JACK GUNN.
13. Monologue .... MR. F. POWER.
14. Song .... Selected. MR. G. FLYNN.
15. Conjuring .... MR. F. KIMPTON.

Accompanist, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
GOOD SAVE THE KING.
Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Commencing 9-30 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.
Proceeds to be given to the widow of late Fergt.-Major ANDREWS, R.A.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction "at the Choupatti House," Chowpatti, back side of the Wilson College, the remaining furniture made to order, such as dining table, 8-top chairs, mirror back sideboards, meat safes, marble-table table and tea-poys, fancy drawingroom chifs, chess pattern, rich drawingroom suites in 10, chiffoniers, and tile top tables, elegant mirror, verandah benches, bric-a-brac, gent's easy chairs, single bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror door almirahs and wardrobes, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, writing table, hatstand with mirrors, ivory inlaid furnitures, rich glass and porcelainware, table and wall clocks, English large size grandfather's hall clock, strikes half hour, one pair rich large size flowered copper enamelled flower vases, 3ft., height large and small Sutsuma flower jars, silver cloison vases, rich Indian carpet with border, copper utensils, William's full size typewriter, etc., etc., the property of late Mrs. J. Collett.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another Gentleman—
1 Steven's light office Brougham.
1 Vis-a-Vis and Waler horse.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from	Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " "	Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " "	Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit,	from Rs. 6.
" " " " Trouser,	Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts,	Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits,	from Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

OTB
THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:— 12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BOARD RESIDENCE WANTED, by European, Colaba, preferred. State terms to Box No. 2488, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange-List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ON VIEW.—"BONA FIDE SALE of Late Mrs. Collett's artistic Furniture, Chippendale Suits of Sofas in 10 pieces, fancy Cabinets and Chiffoniers, Bric-a-Brac, Sofas, Almirahs, Carpets, Satsuma and Silver Vases, Books, Grand father's clock, Steven's office Brougham, etc., etc., at the Chowpatti House, Chowpatti, near Wilson College, SALE, SUNDAY, the 17th October, at 2 P. M.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o, Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASE (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"CHALLENGE"
GALVANIZED STEEL.
WINDMILLS.
The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions, Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

TO COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.

WANTED, for a large Press in the Mofussil, an Expert Embosser and Copper Plate PRINTER. A man about 30 years of age preferred, possessing a thorough all round knowledge of Die and Plate work. Apply, stating experience and wage expected to Box No. 2434, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of OFFICE ROOM over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co., open to West, North and East. Rent Rs. 350.

Particulars from:—
LEACH & WEBORNY,
Rampart Row,
Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GARLICK & Co.
SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES.
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC,



JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownaggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARBAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPS GATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... "	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairon (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings Manager,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..................	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... "	17,55,000
Reserve Fund........................ "	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR. (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund........................$	15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....................................	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 12TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 13TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	82 9/16		1/4
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt Securities ...	83 1/4	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16	unchgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	unchgd	
Silver in New York	......		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·16	1 1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin ...	20·43	1/2	
do. do. do. New York ...	......		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since 7 inst	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight	3 1/4	1/4	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3/8	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/2	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	unchgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1/2	unchgd	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/10	unchgd	

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 5,60,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Fair demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ......
Imports ... ... 38,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·26 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-8 unchgd.
*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·03 +06	7·01 +06	7·01 +06	7·01 +06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·01 +06	7·01 +6	7·01 +7	7·01 +6	7·01 +5

New York :—
Spot Cotton—13·80+15

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 1-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·30+07
Do. do. Mar. 13·59+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—10 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—London—Buyers.
Red Karachi—No quotation.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat, per 413 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Strong.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 52—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 3-4+1-8

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India 13s. 11 1-4d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber—8s. 10 1-2d.—Value.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers £67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

Arrivals:—
"Trowbridge."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [13TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sov	Rs. 1,950	Alexandria.	J. H. E. Obadiah.
Gold Coins......	507		
Rupees	31		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	43	50,729
B. B. & C. I. Railway	48	56,468

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 3 per cent. from 7th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for 3 months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is firm. Quotations are 1s. 4 1-16d. for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Bank Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—
T. T. on London 1s 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight 1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs 170 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 139 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 172 3-4

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94 11-16 for the settlement on 2nd November, but declined to 94 9-16, at which there were buyers at the close. Ready Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A fair business is reported. There were buyers in the Calcutta market in the forenoon at 94 11-16 for cash and 94 2-16 forward delivery within a month.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 94-12 } Buyers.
1st Settlement ... „ 94- 9 }

Bullion:—
The price of Silver in London was unchanged yesterday at 23 11-16 for spot and 23 3 4 forward delivery in 2 months. The tone of the market was quiet at the close. The New York market closed. Our local market opened at 60-0, ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery; but gradually declined to 59 12, at which it closed weak. The December settlement kept 2 annas higher. A fair business has been transacted to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars :—
We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	5	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	3
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	12	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	12	0s
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	14	0s

a Weak.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We have little change to report in the position of our market to-day. The better news from Home caused prices to continue steady, but there has been little business doing as exporters have remained more or less out of the market. Only a small business was put through at Colaba, and rates close steady as under.

In ready new Bengals a small business is doing by exporters and mills, prices ranging from Rs. 235 to Rs. 245 according to quality.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...291-5	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...275	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...262	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	254	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	..249	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...249	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...236	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	..239	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	..237	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...229	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...238	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	..239	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...209	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns ...	...262	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...275	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 7,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·07 +04	7·04 +03	7·04 +03	7·04 +04

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
7·04 +03	7·04 +03	7·04 +03	7·04 +03	7·04 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is strong owing to the advance at Home, and prices are advancing :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
Oct. ... ... „ 9 8 6 R. T.
April-May ... „ 8 8 9 „

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 6 11 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ... „ 7 2 0 „
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... „ 7 5 0 „
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... „ 7 2 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 43 0 0
White Khandeish... ... „ 46 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 33 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed —
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
October-Nov ... ... „ 6 9 0 R. T.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 6 4 0 „
Tone,—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 0 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... „ 22 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 33 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady but there is little doing. We quote:—
White Delhi, October „ ... Rs. 5 14 0 R.T.
White Delhi, April-May ... „ 5 5 6 „
White Soft Red ... ... „ 33 8 0

YARNS.

The market continues steady and business is reported in 10's at 6 5-32 to 6 5-16 annas, and in 20's at 7 3 32.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—
Bombay 1,490
India 61 1-2
Indian Specie 52 1-2
Bank of Burma 113

Mills :—
Century 305
David 416 1-4
Kohinoor 710
Maneckji Petit 3,400
New Great Eastern 202 1-2

Presses :—
New Mofussil 790

Miscellaneous:—
Badham Pile & Co 130
Bamankua Manganese 10
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary 97
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference 151
Central India Mining 335
Colaba Land and Mill 1,140
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 19 3-4
Treacher & Co.... ... ... 567 1-2

Railways:—
Tapti-Valley 445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,403 bales.
Wheat	5,146 cwts.
Linseed	5,141 „
Rapeseed	976 „
Gingellyseed	4,703 „
Poppyseed...	201 „
Groundnuts	167 „
Castorseed	3,450 „
Rice	598 „
Myrabollams	348 „
Cottonseed...	6,997 „
Mowraseed...	1,429 „
Gram	5,863 „
Jowar	132 „
Maize	481 „

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 13th October :—

Mines.	Shares.	Paid up	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 10 6	£0 11 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 0	£0 10 3
Hosur Gold.........	£1	15s. 4d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 11 9	£0 14 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 12 6	£5 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 13 3	£0 15 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 8 6	£1 10 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 9	£1 13 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£1 12 6	£1 16 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G.F.		12s. 6d	£0 1 3	£0 2 6

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Pilotage Statement :—

—	For week ending 1st Oct. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1909.	For week ending 1st Oct. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	12	538	20	547
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	518	17	538
Vessels transported	12	380	11	391
Vessels attended to	1	24	...	43
Vessels warped	4	25	...	11

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HALLIWELL—PROCTER.—October 12, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by Revd. F.W. M. Hamerton, Edward Francis, second son of Luther Halliwell, of Auckland, New Zealand, to Clara Jane, only daughter of Walter W. Procter, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORLEY.—October 11, at Torfels, Nungambakkam, Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. Ferrand E. Corley, a son.
VAUGHAN.—October 7, at Salem, the wife of G. H. Vaughan, District Board Engineer, Salem, of a son.
CLIFFORD.—October 2, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Maurice Clifford, of a daughter.
WARES.—October 6, at Frances Villa, Darjeeling, the wife of D. H. Wares, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HINTON—BRYANT.—October 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. G. O. A. Smith, Chaplain, Norman Raglan Hinton, to Dora Isabella Bryant, youngest daughter of S. Bryant, late of the S. I. Ry.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

United Men's Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Address by Rev. Dr. Mackichan, D.D., on "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality," 9·15 p.m.

Maxim : "Nothing can be well done that is done out of season."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday October 15.—English mails due to arrive. Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 17m. High water 11-41m. Low water 5·53m., 5-43s.
Saturday October 16.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Bombay Merchants' Bank, Statutory meeting, Hummum Street, 5 p.m. Band of the 116th Mahrattas, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water 0-16m.; 0·5a. Low water 6·3m.; 6-8a.
Sunday, October 17.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water 0 45m. ; 0·33a. Low water 6·33m. ; 6-54a.

RETURN VISIT BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—On Monday afternoon last, H. E. the Governor paid a return visit to Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, at Poona.

THEFT IN THE R. G. A. MESS.—Major Pitman, residing at Upper Colaba, has reported to the Police that during his absence at the R. G. A Mess on the night of the 11th instant a small cash-box in his bed-room was broken open and Rs. 100 in small notes and seven shillings stolen therefrom.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Itola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday the 18th instant instead of on Saturday the 16th instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed on Tuesday the 19th instant.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—An inquest was held at Mahim Bazaar Road on view of the body of one Bhagirtibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 25 years. The deceased was subject to epileptic fits from which she suffered very frequently of late. On Sunday night the deceased left her hut, saying she was going out to attend a call of nature. She was not seen alive after that and yesterday morning her body was recovered from a well near her house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PRESENTS OF RARE WORKS.—The Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds and Properties have presented to the Theosophic Society's libraries at Adyar and Benares works on Zoroastrian Literature written by European as well as Parsi scholars in the English, Gujerati, Zend, and Persian languages. The Theosophical Library at Adyar is considered to be one of the largest and valuable libraries in the world, in which there was a want of standard works on the Zoroastrian religion ; and this want has now been considerably supplied by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, who have been accorded the thanks due to them.

UPSETTING A LAMP.—Aminabai, a woman, residing at Musjid Gully, was handling a kerosine oil lamp on Monday night when she dropped it on the floor, owing to its being too hot for her to hold. The lamp burst and set fire to the clothing of Amina and her brother-in-law, Amir Dawood, who happened to be close by. Amina's father-in law, Dawood Mea, seeing this ran to their assistance and in extinguishing the flames sustained some burns. All three persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where Amina and Amir have been detained for treatment. Dawood Mea was allowed to go home after his injuries had been dressed.

DEATH OF A MEMON MILL-OWNER.—With great regret we announce the death of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael Sobani at his residence, Elphinstone House, Mount Pleasant Road, on Monday last, at 10 p.m. He had been ailing for some time past and having retired from active participation in his work, he went for a change to Bangalore and Madras, but came back 10 days ago not in any way better. While in Bombay there was some improvement and on the day of his death he had gone as usual to the Islam Club at Chowpati to meet his friends. He was in his usual spirits, when he went home, but at about 10 o'clock he felt a pain in his chest and died within 2 minutes from failure of the heart. He was born in 1850 and early in life lost his father and was brought up by his widowed mother along with his younger brother, Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Sobani. With his small capital he started a business in piece-goods in 1868, and was joined by his brother in 1872. The business prospered and increased and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf by his visits to various business centres in Europe enlarged the scope of their trade so much, that in 1896 they made up their mind to give up the business of importing piece-goods and in 1903 bought a mill known at present as the Elphinstone Mill at Parel. The war with Japan increased their profits, so that the mill has now a spinning and a weaving department. Although Mr. Hajee Mahomed was not what we call an educated man his views were always for the advancement of his community. He saw the need of female education of the Cutchi Memon Community of Mahomedans and so broached the subject to his Jamat. This raised a hornets' nest around his ears, for his co-religionists did not see any good in educating females when the education of males had not advanced very far. In spite of all opposition he founded a school for girls in his Mohalla in 1883, which very slowly advanced in usefulness and at present about 100 girls receive instruction in his school, which is called after his name. Along with his brother he built a hostel for boarding Moffusil students in connection with the Anjuman i-Islam of Bombay. In 1906 a fine reading Room and library was opened for the benefit of his Memon brethren. He was of a kind and generous disposition admired and respected by all who came in contact with him. His death deprives the Memon Community of a warm supporter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ATTEMPT TO WAGE WAR AGAINST THE KING.

Appeal Against Conviction and Sentence.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. GANESH DAMODAR SAVARKAR.

For the Accused:—Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. B. V. Desai.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who on 8th June, had convicted the accused under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code for an offence of abetting the waging of war against the King, and had sentenced him to transportation for life and to forfeit all property to the Crown. The Judge also convicted the accused under Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code for attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the government established by law in British India, by publishing a book of poems in Marathi named "Abhinava Bharat Mala" and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years. Both the sentences were to run concurrently.

The accused was formerly tried before Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik, who formally committed him to the Sessions for the offences under Sections 124 (A), 121, and 121 (A). The learned Magistrate held that all the acts, to which different charges referred had been done in furtherance of the aims of the conspiracy and, therefore, formed part of one transaction and could be tried together under Section 235.

At the Sessions Court, the learned Judge held that there being no sanction by Government as required by law for the prosecution under Section 121 (A), he was unable to take cognizance of it and in any case, it could not, in his opinion, have formed the subject of a joint trial with the other charges.

The trial, therefore, referred to the first two charges and in the Sessions Judge's opinion the appropriate issues were : —

Whether the accused published the book of poems known at the "Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala" ?

Whether the poems 5, 7, 9, and 17, were such that, if read by an ordinary person, such reader would be incited to rebel and wage war against the King with a view to subvert the established government of India?

Whether such a person reading those poems would have a tendency to develop an active dislike of the government as constituted by law?

Whether the accused at the time when he published those poems contemplated the two effects mentioned in the second and third issues as the natural result of such publication ?

His Honour answered all the issues in the affirmative, and agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of both the offences and sentenced him as above stated. In passing the sentence, the Sessions Judge had said : "It is now necessary to consider the moral action of the accused. The poems were published at a time of great political excitement, which time has been characterized by riots hardly to be distinguished from revolts. The poems contain a mixture of religion and politics peculiarly seductive to the Oriental mind. In the east, and not only there, political, social and economic discontent is apt to embody in itself in a religious form, as is also the less laudable feeling of race hatred.

This is particularly an abnoxious form of political activity. What would be the results to the accused's country, caste, religion and people if he and his fellow-workers succeeded in convincing the Christian States of the West and the non-Hindu Princes of India and their peoples that every Hindu was bound was by his religion to be an assassin and a rebel.

These are the serious parts of the accused's conduct. On the other hand it would be unfair to hold the accused responsible for events which might have followed from his poems and which did in fact follow, but which are not shown to have followed from his poems. There has as a matter of fact been no rebellion, and as far as I know no attempt at rebellion. There have not even been in part of India any successful assassinations, or attempts at assassination or preparation to assassinate. For all that appears, the effects of the publication have been nil. Again, it cannot be concealed that many worse articles than these were at one time published weekly by certain Marathi papers without any notice whatsoever being taken of them. Moreover, although presumably copies of this paper were deposited with the Collector of Sholapur within a month of its printing, no notice whatsoever seems to have been taken of the paper till 8 months have elapsed. I feel then that no notice would probably have been taken of this publication, had it not been for the presumably unforseen occurrence in a remote part of India of events, for which there is no apparent responsibility on the part of the accused. The law, however, gives me little option as to the sentence I must pass.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Among others the following were stated to be the grounds of appeal:—That the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the poems were such that if read by an ordinary person he would be incited to rebel and wage war against the King, with a view to subvert the established government ; that the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the appellant contemplated those effects as the natural result of such publication ; that the Lower Court had misinterpreted, misread and misconstrued certain words in the poem; that the Lower Court was wrong in travelling beyond the record and in introducing extraneous and irrelevant matters into the case ; that the Lower Court was wrong in taking into consideration the condition of India at the time of the publication; that the Lower Court was wrong in admitting certain evidence ; that the Lower Court had wrongfully interpreted Section 121 of the code ; and that the sentence was too severe.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the outset desired to see the book of poems which was handed to His Lordship.

Mr. Baptista, in arguing the appeal, observed that the book was called "Lagu Abhinava Bharat Mala." The accused was not the author of the poems ; he had only the copyright of them. Poem 5 was considered as likely to create disaffection against the Government, while the rest were considered as likely to instigate the waging of war. Apparently 3,000 copies were printed but the number of copies sold was not known. The publication was admitted.

After reading Section 121, Mr. Baptista invited Their Lordships' attention to State Trial, (new series) page 442 where appeared the case of John Frost, and argued that the attempt to subvert the Government must be done either by known military weapons or by force or number. The law, Mr. Baptista said, was summed up in Maine's Penal Code, page 506 and added that the number of insurgents made up for the want of military weapons. After all this was a case of constructive treason. The poems, to which exceptions had been taken, said Mr. Baptista, were 5, 7, 9, and 17.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar—They are not separate poems. The poems are divided into chapters. It is not a proper thing to take into consideration those chapters by themselves. One should go through all the poems. I have read these poems. If they are received in the manner they are intended to be they would immediately stir up a weak-minded man.

Mr. Baptista then began reading the official translation of poem 5, when Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, pointing to certain words from the original Marathi text, observed that the translation was not properly done. There were certain passages in the book to which exception was taken and they should look to other passages to find out the intention of the writer. The case for the accused, as His Lordship understood, was that if they took the poems by themselves they were matters of historical interest, and there was nothing in them to incite against the present Government.

Mr. Baptista, having read portions from the judgment of the learned Sessions Judge, criticised and questioned the translation of certain Marathi words, when Mr. Justice Chandavarkar observed that that was merely a play upon words in the poems. His Lordship was extremely sorry to find that Mr. Baptista could not enter into the spirit of those poems as His Lordship could do. His Lordship could not only read but could appreciate what impression could be made upon the mind of those who read them and again what impression would be created by their recital. There were certain words used, which could have two meanings.

Mr. Baptista: In the case in which two meanings are possible, your Lordships will take into consideration that meaning which will be favourable to the accused.

Mr. Baptista, continuing, read a passage from the Session Judge's judgment and contended that the Sessions Judge was wrong in holding that the new weapons referred to Bombay. In these poems which were written in 1906 it was stated that old weapons were of no use. How could this have reference to bombs which did not make their appearance in India in 1908.

Mr. Baptista then read the translation of the poem No. 7, when Mr. Justice Chandavarker observed that it was an invocation to God Ganpath for independence. Mr. Baptista admitted that and began reading No. 9.

Mr Justice Chandavarkar: Have you read No. 8?

Mr. Baptista. No ; is it worse, my lord, than No. 9?

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: It is a direct appeal for independence.

His Lordship next read the original Marathi text of poem No. 11 which ran "Lakri Oothavo ; pinjra todo" etc., and said : "Mr. Baptista, you have not seen that ; Mr. Desai, who instructs you, says that he has not seen that ; that is a direct incitement to the people to rise and to take up arms."

Mr. Baptista: How could that escape the attention of the Police?

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar—I do not know that. The book is in, and no doubt I will have to look into the whole book. One spirit runs through the book and that spirit is to call upon the people to take up arms to secure independence. I can appreciate and understand the whole thing. Mere argument that that is past participle and that is pluperfect, I think, cannot convince me.

His Lordship then asked the Government Pleader whether he had read the whole book.

The Government Pleader: No my Lord, I have not read the whole.

Mr. Baptista, at this stage, applied for an adjournment on the ground that he might learn the whole contents of the book.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Oh yes you are perfectly entitled to an adjournment.

The further hearing was then adjourned to the 10th of November and the book was ordered to be sent to the High Court Translator with instructions to translate the whole book.

Against this conviction and sentence an appeal was admitted in the High Court on 18th August.

GANG OF MUSICIANS TRANSPORTED.

Conviction and Sentence Confirmed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. ANIHAPPA BANDEPPA AND THREE OTHERS.

For the accused :—Mr. Wadia, instructed by Mr. P. D. Bhide.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who had convicted the accused of the offence of committing murder in persuit of the common object of a riot and sentenced them all to transportation for life.

It appeared that on May 1st 1908, one Sanjappa Jivanji met his death by an affray in the street of Guledgudd, a municipal town in the Badami Taluka. The affray was due to enmity between him and one Bassapa Huchappa. Bassappa and five others were put on their trial for murder and were under arrest in Bijapur upto August 5th. After their departure Sanjappa Mushigeri, being a close friend of Bassapa, thought it safer to leave the village and took up his quarters at the house of his wife's parents at Kamatji. On the evening of August 5th, the day on which it was ordered that Bassappa and his co-accused should be released on bail, he came back to Guledgudd with a desire to join Bassappa and the others on their return, and was last seen alive by his wife at 9 p.m., when he went out without telling her for what purpose. The murder was reported to the Police Patel between 11 p. m. and mid-night by the brother of the deceased. Three other men, besides the appellants, were arrested on August 6th and the inquiry was carried on till August 9th. The first accused was the brother's son of Sangappa Jivanji, for whose murder Bassappa was being tried and was also the complainant against Bassappa. Accused 2 and 4 were witnesses in that case. Accused 2 and 3 were brothers and it was alleged that accused 2 was intimate with Sangappa Jivanji. The sixth accused was a servant in the house of accused Nos. 2 and 3. No special connection was alleged against the fifth accused but evidence was adduced to show that all the accused were friends, that all belonged to the party of Sangappa Jivanji and that all belonged to one private band of musicians. They were in the first instance sent up to the First Class Magistrate of Bagalkot. On 21st August 1908 he recorded an order discharging all the accused. On 8th April 1909 the District Superintendent of Police moved the District Magistrate to order a re-trial on the ground that the accused had been let off on very slender grounds. The District Magistrate thereupon called upon the accused to show cause why they should not be committed for trial to the Sessions Court and after hearing their Pleader discharged the seventh accused and commmitted the rest to take their trial at the Sessions.

The Sessions Judge had stated in his judgment that the case against the first three accused had been shown to be quite conclusive. The case against the fourth accused, though it consisted in the circumstances of his arrest and the statements of two others, yet was established beyond reasonable doubt. He had further stated that the injury to Sangappa had been sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death and had been inflicted in pursuit of the common intention of the rioters. He discharged accused Nos. 5 and 6 for want of evidence and convicted the first four and sentenced them as above stated. His Honour added that he had carefully considered whether he ought to inflict the death penalty on accused No. 1 as the apparent ringleader. He thought that in view of the uncertainty as to who actually inflicted the fatal injury and the other circumstances of the case he was justified in not inflicting the extreme penalty.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said that the Sessions Judge had taken the only view of the case which could have been taken, and under the circumstances, having regard to the broad facts of the case, their Lordships agreed with the Sessions Judge and confirmed the conviction and sentence in the case of each of the appellants and dismissed the appeal.

IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Magistrate's Rights Asserted.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

PANDHARINATH RAMBHAU VS. MOTI GULAL.

For the accused : Mr. N. M. Patvardhan.
For the complainant : Mr. T. R. Desai.
For the Crown : The Government Pleader.

This was an application for revision of an order of Mr. K. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, who had acting under his revisional jurisdiction, directed that a complaint filed in the Court of the City Magistrate of Poona should be sent to the District Magistrate for further inquiry according to Law.

It appeared that Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, had, on the complaint being brought before him, held a preliminary inquiry. After holding that inquiry he came to the conclusion that the matter was of civil nature and that no offence had been committed. Accordingly the complaint was dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Additional Sessions Judge took exception to that order on the ground that Section 203 must be read with Section 202 and that after holding a preliminary inquiry under Section 202 it was only open to the Magistrate to record a finding on the issue whether the complaint was true or false and that he could only hold that there was no sufficient ground for proceeding if he held the complaint to be prima-facie untrue.

Their Lordships, in disposing of this application, said that that would prevent the Magistrate from deferring his decision upon the question whether the allegations in the complaint disclosed a criminal offence until he made further inquiry into the facts alleged. But it was clear that if he did not hold any preliminary inquiry it would be open to him and it would be his duty to dismiss a complaint if he was of opinion that the facts alleged disclosed no offence, and their Lordships did not think that the mere fact of the Magistrate thinking fit to hold a preliminary inquiry debarred him after that inquiry from coming to the conclusion that the facts alleged in the complaint as originally filed disclosed no offence. Their Lordships had read the Magistrate's order as indicating that he thought that the complaint as filed before him disclosed no offence and that being so, their Lordships thought, it was open to him to dismiss the complaint under section 203, notwithstanding that he had held a preliminary inquiry.

The order of the Additional Sessions Judge was therefore reversed.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT IN COLABA.

One Sheik Ahmed Sheik Fadrao was charged with the theft of a bag containing wearing apparel, a watch and chain and a penknife, the property of one Muruswamy Chitre; a coat belonging to one Harikum Mutuswamy and a waistcoat and a purse, containing one rupee belonging to one Chhotubhai Kalubhai. The evidence showed that the three complainants, who are servants employed in Ronald House, Colaba Causeway, resided in the same room. The accused entered their room at 4 a. m. this morning and having stolen the things mentioned above, was making off with them, when a butler, named Fakira, caught him in the passage and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had one previous conviction recorded against him, he was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
For Consent Decree.

508-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed H Ebrahim vs Haji Ismail H Ebrahim and another Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

437-09 Matubhoy J and M V Tricumji and Co the firm vs E Shivji and others Matubhoy J and M Payne and Co.
244-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs. Damji Arjun a firm Matubhoy J and M.
331-07 Mulla and M M D Noronha and others vs Viscont de Wrem and others Part heard.
749-09 Hiralal and Co Virchand Dulcharam the firm vs Mohanlal Jaychand Munchersha and N.
977-08 Matubhoy J and M Maneckji Muncherji Batliwalla and others vs Ramkrishna D Dabifode and others Raghavay B and N.
201-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sha Lalubhoy Kubeerdas Malvi H M and R.
217-09 Bicknell M and R Sharifabai widow and others vs Mahomed D H Hiraji Thakerdas and Co.
222-09 Shroff D and D J M Gosalkar and another vs Ramaya Dharmaji.
252-09 Payne and Co M Roushan vs K Bhanji alias Ghellabhoy Shroff D and D.
253-09 Bicknell M and R Worman and Co The firm vs K S Ramkachare Dicksh D and S.
320-09 Bicknell M and R S Hanmatram vs R D, Sethna and others Payne and Co.
325-09 Daphtary F and D A Chand vs S B Naik Bhaisanker K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1052-08 Raghavaya B and N D Vishram Vaidya vs Balkrishna Gopal Ranade Hiralal and Co. Part heard.
1055-08 Captain and V Shantaram Anant and Co vs Valabhdas Runchordas Hiralal and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

256-02 Tyabji D and Co Fatmabai vs Abdool Sacoor Bhaisanker K and G.

Long Causes.

478-06 Mirza M and M Moosa Adam Patel vs Ismail Moosa and others Kanga and P Tyabji D and Co.
657-09 Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayani.
281-08 Daphtary F and D Bhimrao Atmaram vs Rakhibai widow and another Nanu H and Co.
156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.
219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.
213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luxminarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.
179-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani Tyabji D and Co.
446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.
789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul R Kumrudin vs Goolam Hoosein Alias Goolam Mohedin Shaik Miya Jan and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.
113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Narayen Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.
183-09 Smitham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
After the Chamber Matter is over.
For an Exparte Decree.

350-08 S B Mehta The Administrator General of Bombay vs Bai Soni widow.
478-09 Payne and Co Aga Gulam Hoosein Lari vs Aga Farukhsha bin Aga Akbarshah Pestonji R K and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co; Bai Pattabai Bapoo Sajoo Venayek vs V N Joshi and others T A Gandhy.
698-08 Dickshit D and S Soonderbai widow vs Ramabai widow & others Shamrao M. & H.
826-07 Kanga and P The firm of Devkinandan Beharilal vs Narayandas Mohunlal and others Hiralal and Co.
1014-08 Raghavaya B and N Sooleman M Sargavaker vs Sakharam Harshet Mulla and M.
599-07 Jehangir M and S Chimabai and others vs Damaji M Patel and another Shamrao M and H.
146-09 Payne and Co, Luxmibai widow vs Trivenbai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.
158-09 Mulla and M H, Madhaoji and another vs Ganga Ujjanthi firm Thakerdas and Co.
168-09 Bicknell M and R, A G Saiba vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit and another, Pestonji R K and Co.
167-09 Pestonji R K and Co, Premji Goculdas and another vs Shri Baldeo Mills Co Ld, Mulla and M.
283-09 Madhovji K and Co, Nursey Vishram vs R Canji and another Raghavaya B and Co, Nanu H and Co.
312-09 Shroff D and Co, V Dharsey vs D Lhakersey, Daphtary F and D.

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

21-09 In person, A J DeSouza vs Domingo Noronha and others.
362-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.
223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtary F and D
278-09 M B Chothia Samchand Hushiarmul vs, Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas Tyabji D and Co.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.



It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE MATCHLESS
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10.
SILVER CASE, Rs. 17-8



THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED.
20,000 ALREADY SOLD IN INDIA
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Cake-making of to-day
is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.
And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour' with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of texture and flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by BROWN & POLSON.
Many interesting recipes in every tin.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of West Lane Works Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Set Starting Model. Made five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Bulbs, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Wardha, 2,551 tons, Captain L. Y. Archdeacon, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B.I.S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain C. S. Emmett arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Siberien 2,127 tons, Captain F. De Lorne, arrived in harbour en Wendesday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 2 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Langton Hall 2,881 tons, Captain B. H. Huddy will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bahadur 2,936 tons, Captain J. H. Benson sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain H. McDearmed arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 379 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Landaura 2,156 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddlestone...R I Marine
H M S Prosarpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy

In the Stream.

H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickmann ..Survey St
R I M S General Elles.....Lt C R Good...Target Towny Launch

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 13.

Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S N Co
Bhudar.....2936 Benson ..... T Morrison & Co
Hild.....720 Jensen.....F F Campbell & Co
Landaura.....2156 Abbott.....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Onda.....3429 Dagger.....M M & Co
Strathavon.....2833 Mackay.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Calf.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522.....Denis D .....B & H S N Co
Strathness.....2318 .....Lamont...W & A Graham & Co
Siberien.....2127 De Lorne .....B & P S N Co
Virawa .....2176 Emmett.....M M & Co
Kola .....510 Ramage.....M M & Co(B I Dock)
Nafir.....3041 Bird...Turner.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Markgraf	3325	Timm	Jeddah	20-10	A Strandes
B Chancellor	2958	Donald	Genoa	16-10	K N & Co
F Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon	Kobe	20-10	N Y Kaisha
M Assaye	4358	Jones	Shanghai	27-10	P & O Co
N Devonshire	2835	Abgull	Rotherdam	16-10	B A Willis
O Rahmani	1873	Coates	Jeddah	16 10	B & P S N Co

P D H D

Satrunji.....517 Esnail ...Mckr? ...15-10 B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sandon Hall ..3293 Main ..K'shi...20-10 K N & Co
2 Scindia...3253 Kelso ..L'pool 23-10 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino...2631 Mancini...Genoa...15-10 F & R S N Co
4 Capri ...2717 Dini...H'tong ..17 10 F & R S N Co
5 Waroona...1909 Johnson.....Busreh..... 18-10 M Mackenzie & Co.
6 Langton Hall ..2881 Haldy ...Karachi ...14-10 K N & Co
8 Wardha .....2552 Kennedy ...C,utta .....14-10 M M & Co
9 Umballa .....3436 Rait...C'utta...14-10 M M & Co
14 Arabia...4167 Leigh .....London....23-10 P & O Co
15 Dumra ..762 Manley...Busreh.....14-10M M & Co

V D H W

Lhasa.....950 Mellarand .....Karachi..... 15-10 M Mackenzie & Co

M W D D

Haldari .....1563...GrayJeddah ..18-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Siberien s	DeLorne	M'tius, Sept 3
	Virawa s	Emmett	Calcutta, Sept 1
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, Oct

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Devanha s	Powell	Shanghai, &c
	Bahadur s	Benson.....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Langton Hall, Haldy, for Liverpool.
" Wardha, Archdeacon, for Calcutta.
" Dumra, Manley, for Busreh, &c.
" Landaura, Abbott, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Scindia, for Liverpool, &c
" Salsette, for London.
* Before arrival.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 12th instant evening.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—250 bales wool, B Harbhum; 2,600 cwt oil cakes, the New Mufassil Co; 2,240 cwt oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 4,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—100 bales hemp P Bhimji; 210 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—85 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co.
Arabia s—2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—3,500 cwt castorseed, 26,956 cwt mowraseed, 2,030 cwt poppyseed and 14,104 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwt tallow, E Mahomed; 4,000 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,970 cwt gingellyseed and 274 cwt cashewnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,479 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—54 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 472 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—15 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—117 bales wool, Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chancellor s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 500 cwts gum, M Jaffarbhoy; 450 bales cottonfly and waste, 25 bales cotton and 16 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 16,000 cwts linseed and 8,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros; 8,008 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chancellor s—300 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,270 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—225 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Devanha s—103 cases opium P and O Co; 18 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Yeboshi Maru s—225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—419 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Devanha s—36 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, H Kedarmal.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks,

A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to :—

THE PATHEPHONE & CINEMA Co., LTD.,

57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India,

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 2,000
RICHD. LIPP,

STEINWEG-NACHF,

Instalments from Rs. 25, and

MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE · LIFE · ACCIDENT · LIVE · STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult

THE MANAGER

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Registered Telegraphic Address :—

"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1909.

FULTON AND THE STEAMBOAT.

WHETHER or not Robert Fulton invented the steamboat matters very little at this time of day, especially as England joined the United States in celebrating the centenary of the launching on the Hudson River of the "Clermont" which it is admitted was the first steam-propelled vessel in America. The experiment on the Seine need not be taken into account. A grand-daughter of the inventor, in the *Century Magazine* tells us all about it and quotes from manuscripts, never before published, and reproduces plans, which have recently been discovered. It was an odd craft, she says, and so it appears to have been from the sketches which are reproduced. The machinery, placed in the centre, was exposed to view and creaked ominously. Only the bow and stern were covered to form cabins. The unprotected paddle-wheels swung ponderously at each side and splashed the water as they revolved. There were two masts but no bowsprit, as is sometimes pictured. The compass was rather rude, but answered the purpose well, though the man at the tiller in the stern had difficulty in defining the course. After the first voyage, Fulton realised that he had misplaced the tiller and made an adjustment of guiding ropes to a forward wheel near the mainmast. There was no steam whistle, but on arrival at a wharf a horn was blown, when some of the crew were set to work to carry enough wood on board to supply fuel to last to the next landing place. Like the vessel itself the impression it made is recorded to have been unique. It was described by one critic as an "ungainly craft looking precisely like a backwoods sawmill mounted on a scow and set on fire." Its approach is said to have caused astonishment and alarm among the crews of sailing-boats who saw it for the first time, We are told that when some of the sailors saw this queer-looking sailless thing, gaining on them in spits of contrary wind and tide, they actually abandoned their vessels and took to the woods in fright. Others, who saw the boat in the night, described her as a monster moving on the waters defying winds and tide and breathing flame and smoke. Some prostrated themselves and prayed a kind Providence for protection from the approaches of the monster, which was marching on the water and lighting its pathway with fire. The fuel used was pine-wood and when the engineer stirred the fire a galaxy of sparks ascended.

It is only a hundred years ago, yet considering the difficulties encountered in the construction of the craft it might just as well have been in the middle ages. The legend was once current that the boiler was made of copper pennies melted down. Early coins were worth their face value as metal and collectors supposed that the rarity of certain issues was due to the fact that the easiest and least costly way to procure copper, when the metal was needed for useful devices, was to melt coins. As a matter of fact Fulton went to Birmingham for both boiler and machinery. The boiler cost him £476 11s. 2d. and the engine £548. On arrival in New York they lay at the Custom House for six months before Fulton could raise money to clear them, after which several more months elapsed before the boat was ready to receive them. While the boat was being built idle persons, scoffing at its possibilities, called it Fulton's Folly, and so dangerous became their attentions that it was found necessary to pay men to guard the vessel. Fulton had a partner named Livingston, but only a few weeks before the completion of the boat, funds ran out and another partner was sought. No one sufficiently convinced of the utility of the plan was found. At a special crisis when a thousand dollars was wanted, Fulton spent an evening in a vain attempt to persuade an intimate friend of the utility of his invention. Next morning he repeated his persuasions and the friend agreed to advance a hundred dollars, with the proviso that Fulton should induce other of his friends to subscribe the remaining nine hundred dollars. After great difficulty the inventor succeeded in obtaining the amount, but only on the promise that their names should be kept secret as they feared their folly would become a matter of public ridicule. However, it made a start and, when completed, measured 150 feet long by thirteen feet beam, was of a hundred tons displacement and drew twenty-eight inches of water. The *American Citizen* announcing the first trip, said: "Mr. Fulton's ingenious Steam Boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans upward sails to-day from the North River, near State's Prison to Albany. The velocity of the Steamboat is calculated at four miles an hour. It is said it will make a progress of two against the current of the Mississippi and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the Western States."

How great an acquisition none could tell and one of the guests on the first trip who hinted at the possibility of steam-vessels one day being employed in the Trans-Atlantic trade was regarded as being more humorous than earnest. It is on record that the Chief Engineer on the first voyage was a Scotsman, and though his name has been forgotten it is remarkable that his countrymen have always favoured that profession. On the arrival of the boat at Albany, it seems, he celebrated the event by a spree, so paralyzing his activities that Mr. Fulton was obliged to discharge him and promote Charles Dyke, Assistant-Engineer, to his post. When the boat began to ply there were few found "fool-hardy enough to go." "John," said one spectator to an intending passenger, "will thee risk thy life in such a concern? I tell thee she is the most fearful wild fowl living and thy father ought to restrain thee." The craft became popular however within a few months and in less than a year we find Fulton announcing: "My steamboat is now in complete operation and works much to my satisfaction making her voyages from or to New York or Albany, 160 miles, on an average in 35 hours. She has three excellent cabins or rather rooms, containing 54 berths with kitchen, pantry, larder, bar and steward's room. Passengers have been encouraging. Last Saturday she started from New York with seventy, which is doing very well for these times when trade has not its usual activity." Fulton, as may be supposed, realised the revolutionising possibilities of steam navigation. He soon found no difficulty in raising capital to build new steamers and other enterprising people followed his lead. In fact, within three years we find him taking legal proceedings to "crush 22 pirates who have clubbed their purses and copied my boats and have actually started my own invention in opposition to me."

CRIME IN INDIA. Buried in the pages of figures which comprise the report on the Administrative and Judicial Statistics of British India, are some parts of interest and much that is seemingly of no value at all. Why such figures, relating almost wholly to crime, should be compiled in the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is a little problem for those who read such reports, for they seem to be as far removed from Commercial Intelligence as they possibly can be, unless it is because the suits instituted in 1907, the year under belated report, involved a money value of nearly twenty-two and a half millions sterling, nearly sixty per cent. of which cases were for sums not exceeding fifty rupees. It is instructive to turn to the figures of crime relating to religions. Hindus and Sikhs head the list of convicts with over 58 per cent. of the jail population and 68 per cent. of the free population, while Mahomedans contribute 27 per cent. of the former and 23 per cent. of the latter. Buddhists and Jains come a long way down the list with ten per cent. of the jail and 4 per cent. of the free population, whilst Christians are one per cent. of the jail and ·82 per cent. of the free population. Of these last the European element is said to be chiefly in Bengal and Bombay and to consist mainly of soldiers and sea-faring men, while Bengal and Madras supply seventy-six of the Eurasian prisoners. As regards the general distribution of crime, Madras had the most prisoners, but stood third on the list of percentages, while the North-West Frontier Province which was ninth on the total list was fourth on the percentage list and may, therefore, be regarded as the most criminal district. Bombay was third on the total list and second on the percentage list, while Eastern Bengal and Bengal Proper offer some curious contrasts. Eastern Bengal and Assam were seventh on the list of totals of prisoners and ninth on the percentage list, while Bengal Proper came second on the total list and sixth on the percentage list.

A NEGRO ARMY. One can imagine and thoroughly sympathise with the resentment of French Colonists in Africa at the proposal to raise negro troops in the French Colonies for the purpose of service in Europe. The proposal, we should hasten to explain, emanates from no official source, and may never perhaps be seriously entertained by responsible politicians, but its possibility has been suggested in the public Press and all the French papers are busy in its discussion. Public, men in France, are disquieted by the natural advantage in recruiting which Germany's greater population gives her, and are seeking some means of re-adjusting the balance of military power in Europe. We do not imagine that such means as are now mooted, will be received with any degree of approval by the masses of the people. They will certainly be received with disgust by other civilised nations. French Colonists are strongly opposed to the plan for two reasons: first, that they do not care about seeing the natives trained to arms, and second, they fear that the introduction of native conscription would be followed by political concessions. In Europe the idea has already evoked some irritation among the Germans. There is no doubt that Britain's policy in the South African War in refusing to employ any but white troops against white nation, was viewed with approval by the whole of Europe, and any country, which dared to ignore the principle which was then asserted would arouse the just indignation of her neighbours. The employment in Europe of even the best disciplined native troops opens up possibilities for excesses and outrage, which no statesmanship could ever seriously contemplate.

A USE FOR WASTE ENERGY. The constant search for the commercial use of waste products is one of the most remarkable features of modern industrial life, and the inventor is generally the more valuable who devises a plan which shall by using some discarded material be valuable than he who makes the primary invention. The reason is that competition is so great that only by extracting every particle of profit can an industry be said to be on a firm basis. On this principle a Canadian electrical firm has decided to add another branch to its business, which is a departure of more than ordinary interest. In all places where there is electric lighting it is necessary to have plant capable of a load in excess of the maximum load of the day. In most places this lasts from sunset till about one o'clock in the morning, though the latter hour varies with the general habits of the population. As an instance the light demand in London continues till a very late hour, whereas in a provincial town such as Bristol, the hour is earlier. The consequence is that for a very large number of hours in the day there is a large amount of machinery, which represents capital, lying idle. The profits of all electric lighting companies are calculated in this knowledge, but the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company has decided that the waste time can be used by using the electricity which can be generated by the idle machinery for ice-making, obtaining the water from artesian wells. It is probable that it will have to compete with a well-established ice industry, but there can be no doubt that the greater profit will be to the electric company, since it is merely the utilization of a waste which is bound to occur and whatever profit is made after paying for coal and labour is a gain to the electric business and, in the case of a company, means that the shareholders' capital will be getting a greater turn-over. The result of the adventure will be closely followed by all electrical generating companies, especially in the tropics where the demand for ice is constant.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission of an indent to England by the South Indian Railway for the bogie passenger stock, required for working the broad gauge mail trains on the Madras Mettupalalyam section.

IT has been decided that Hospital trains will not be required for the conveyance of troops during the current trooping season.

SIR RICHARD DANE, Inspector-General of Excise in India, on leave, has now formally resigned his appointment.

OF the senior members of the Punjab Commission on leave Mr. Humphreys returns on the 28th instant and Mr. Maynard on the 3rd proximo.

ON Sunday next twenty-five different meetings will be held in different towns of this Presidency, in connection with the Depressed Classes Mission. The one in Bombay will be held at the Town Hall when H. H. the Gaekwar has consented to preside.

SIR RALPH BENSON, Officiating Chief Justice, Madras High Court and Lady Benson, left Madras on Tuesday night to pay a short visit to Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, the Resident in Hyderabad.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswamy Iyer has endowed a bed in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, to be named after his late wife. He has handed Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,100, for the purpose. to the authorities of the Hospital.

THE Raja of Sirmur has placed the sum of Rs. 1,266 in the Umballa treasury as fee for the professional advice given by Mr. Baines, lately Sanitary Engineer in the Punjab, regarding the water supply scheme for the town of Nahin, the capital of the State. The Government of India have sanctioned Mr. Baines being allowed to retain two-thirds of this fee, the balance being credited finally to Government account.

DR. COOK has stated in an interview that he has decided not to make any further exploration of the Arctic regions. He will leave the conquest of the South Pole to Captain Scott and Lieutenant Shackleton.

IT has already been announced that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro proposes to constitute himself a King on the occasion of his jubilee. According to information received in Italy, the Prince desires to take the title of "Czar of the Serbs," and it is added that Austria would raise no objection, though such a designation would, it seems, relegate the Karageorgevich dynasty to second place.

THE Prince of Thurn and Taxis Blankenburg, who had entered legal proceedings against a cafe waiter for blackmail and had applied for permission to have the facts investigated by a court of honour of his regiment has committed suicide.

A MESSAGE, which is published with all reserve, has been received from Tangier to the effect that the report of the death of the Roghi, which was announced at Fez on September 20, is inaccurate. The fact is that he is ill, in consequence of an old wound in his back having broken out afresh.

ESPERANTO, the universal language, is, it appears, seriously threatened by another international language known as Ido, which has been received with marked favour by many dissident Esperantists. Ido which owes its creation to a former Esperantist, M. de Beaufront, has within the past two years made remarkable progress, and among its warmest advocates are the late Presidents of the Belgian, Swiss, and Adriatic Esperanto Leagues. All the office-bearers of the Esperanto group in Berlin have also gone over to the enemy. Ido which is described as an improved Esperanto has a monthly review entitled "Progresso," which is published in Paris. The new language is said to possess a simpler grammar than Esperanto, and a superior vocabulary.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

German Socialists.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 25.

AT the meeting of the Party, held this year in Leipzic, the leaders of the German Socialist Party adopted a very assured tone. They have deemed themselves justified in asserting that the Socialistic standpoint is gaining ground among the middle classes of the electors, and have come to the definite conclusion that, at the next election to the Reichstag, not only will the Socialists retrieve the defeat they suffered in January, 1907, but that they will gain still more than the 81 seats which fell to their lot in 1903.

What justification have the German Socialists for holding such high hopes? They have met with success at several by-elections, which have taken place since the financial reforms were introduced, and hope to meet with further successes of this nature at subsequent by-elections. It must be admitted that the Socialists have won over a constituency, where they had hitherto always been failed; we refer to the electorate of Neustadt in the Palatinate. Their majority depended, however, entirely on the fact that thousands of electors, who at the first ballot, had voted for a candidate belonging to the Centre, the Catholic Party, gave their votes to the Socialist candidate at the second ballot. It cannot therefore, be said that they owed this victory not to their own strength, but rather to the strange tactics adopted by the middle-class voters. The second seat they have gained is at Stolberg-Schneeberg, situated in the Kingdom of Saxony. This constituency has hitherto nearly always been in possession of the Socialists, and consequently, is not to be regarded as a further victory. With regard to the number of votes polled by the Socialist candidate, it was only a thousand higher than was the case in the elections of 1903, whereas on the latter occasion the majority was larger by six thousand than that obtained in 1898. An increase of a thousand votes in a purely industrial constituency can hardly be regarded as a proof that the cause is large gaining ground throughout the great masses of the population.

Although the results of the recent by-elections in no way point to an overwhelming increase of Socialism, nevertheless they must provide the other parties with food for reflection. One thing is an absolute certainty, and that is that if the existing bitterness between the various parties should still be to the fore at the time of the next general election, the Socialists will sweep the board. This feeling of bitterness, especially as existing between the Conservatives and Liberals, is just as acute to-day as was the case in the eighties of the previous century. Just as at the election of 1884 and 1890, thanks to the enmity and hatred existing between Liberals and Conservatives, and despite the fact that the liberties of the Socialists had been curtailed by the existing enactment, the latter party could boast of making good progress, in like manner they will be likely to double the number of their seats, if the Liberals and Conservatives continue on a footing of hostility, as at present is the case. The Conservatives gave no thought to the additional power that would be placed in the hands of the Socialists by the split between the other parties, when they gave notice of the termination of their coalition with the Liberals on the occasion of the passing of the financial reforms, the same coalition have been in force since 1907.

As the next general election to the Reichstag does not take place till January, 1912, we have still 2¼ years to pass through before that period is reached. Many things may happen in that spare of time to bring Liberals and Conservatives into closer touch. The Government will have to be specially careful to divide its favours equally between the two parties, and so avoid all suspicion of being a Party Government. It will also be the duty of the powers that be to act as mediator. Quite apart from the Socialistic peril, the Liberels and Conservatives of Germany are bound to act together in the interests of the community and of a stable form of government.

Should the Liberal and Conservative electors succeed in coming to terms during that period of time, which still divides us from the general election and should both parties take the field with a united front, as was the case in 1907, it is more than probable that the Socialists will see their power limited to the 43 seats secured at the elections of 1907. This would constitute 11 per cent. of the total strength of the Reichstag, a proportion which would not ensure them a decisive influence in the decisions of that body. Should, on the other hand, the enmity between Conservatives and Liberals continue till the next general election, it is not impossible that the Socialists may poll 80 and even 100 seats, which would render an understanding between Government and Parliament extremely difficult.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

It is now about six months since the Royal Library moved into its new premises. The removal from the old building, dating from the time of Frederick the Great, into the splended new premises, necessitated but the crossing of the few yards taken up by the intervening Under den Linden, but in reality turned out to be one of the greatest moves that have hitherto ever taken place. The cost of this removal amounted to no less than 48,628 marks. The fact that the whole work was accomplished in the course of a few weeks is worthy of all praise. Naturally the whole of the new building could not at once be placed in working order, as many of the arrangements were still incomplete. The splendid new reading room is still in course of construction, and the room at present in use for that purpose is finally to be handed over for the use of the University Library. One of the most interesting innovations in the new library is the manner in which orders for books are transmitted by means of electricity. Suppose that a reader fills up a form with the title of a book which he requires. The form is filled in with a sign which indicates the exact spot where the book in question is kept; it is then placed in a little box and transmitted by pneumatic tube to the central station. There are two of these central stations, one in the east wing and one in the west, both of which are connected, by means of small electric lifts worked with a button, with the rooms where the books are stored. The order form is sent on by tube to the part of the building where the book in question is stored. Here the order form is opened by a servant, who places the book in a little electric carriage, which is then run back to the lift. The arrival of the lift with the book is indicated by means of an electric signal at the central station. From here the book is forwarded to the place where the reader is waiting, by means of a small electric carriage. According to the latest report published, the library acquired 48,000 fresh volumes during the year 1908-9. The sum of money devoted to the purchase of books was a very modest one. It amounted to no more than 107,000 marks. The expenses of re-binding reached nearly half this amount for the year in question, or in exact figures, 49,000 marks. Further examination of the figures supplied reveals the fact that 512,550 order forms were passed in during the year, and 383,284 works supplied to readers. Of the various works asked for, only about 7 per cent. were not be found on the shelves of the great library, a proof of what splendid book treasures it contains. The number of persons using the great reading room amounted to 118,771; the number of lady readers has again increased, the figures quoted being 8,112. The collection of German music, attached to the library, is making great progress, thanks to the many presents added to its store. So far 111,698 musical works have been catalogued. This forms the largest collection of this kind in existence. Last year this collection was increased by two very valuable and unique additions: the Emperor handed over to this department the valuble present of autograph musical scores, which he had received from Geheimrat Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, and the musical library of the late Mr. Taffert, the composer, consisting of 7,015 volumes, was acquired for 10,000 marks.

TRADE RETURNS.

An unexpected revolution in the trade between Germany and France is shown by the statistics published for the year 1908. For the last eighteen years one had grown accustomed to the fact that the value of French exports so Germany greatly exceeded the value of German goods imported into France. The value of French exports into Germany for the year 1905 amounted to 409,000,000 marks, whereas Germany only sent goods to the value of 293,000,000 marks to France. During the last twelve months the value of French goods imported into Germany amounted to 420,000,000 marks, whereas France consumed German goods to the value of 438,000,000 marks. The Germans have become good customers for French agricultural products: for example, they drink French wines in casks to the value of 24,000,000, champagne to the tune of 7,000,000, and they consume French plums to the annual value of 5,000,000. Germany buys 3,000,000 marks worth of French horses annually, and imports clover seeds and oil cakes for 12,000,000. Furthermore may be mentioned sheep's wool for 12,000,000, calf skins for 15,000,000, ox skins for 5,000,000, and lambs' hides for 5,000,000. In these articles French exports to Germany are continually on the increase, whereas the export of silks, yarns, and textile fabrics shows a decrease of 27,000,000 marks in comparison with the preceding year. Despite the duty on iron, Germany is a large buyer of the iron ores, which have recently been discovered and worked in French Lorraine; this of course owing to the proximity of the frontier. In the statistics they are put down at 8,000,000. At the head of the list of German goods imported into France stand coal and coke with a value of 56,000,000 marks; then fellow furs with 37,000,000, locomotives with 20,000,000, bicycle parts with 10,000,000, dress materials with 9,000,000, gold ornaments with 8,000,000, and toys with 5,000,000. In general, therefore, it may be said that Germany pays for the agricultural produce, which it consumes from France in ever-increasing quantities, with manufactured goods. This fact will often be referred to in the coming debate in the French Chamber in the new Customs tariff.

L. ASCH.

THE LAST THING IN VAMPIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Things are rapidly becoming serious: clearly there is a strong bull-market in vampires. "Elga"—pretty name is it not?—is no longer alone, but has multiplied into twins. I wonder if, perchance, the second lady's name is "Matilda?" Anyhow, according to "F. A." poor old "treble-X" and I, are likely to "get beans" ere long, unless we proceed forthwith, to teach dear Elga the error of her ways. Well may "XXX" wax plaintive, not to say, tearful. Was it prescience on his part that led him to forecast the contents of "F. A's" awe-inspiring letter? I do not know, and such matters are far too solemn to lend themselves to the fantasies of idle speculation. As I write this letter at my well-worn desk, I am lying awake on my uneasy couch, in the swelter of the tropic night (pray don't smile, Mr. Editor, and strike your scornful pen through this: if you do, it will only prove your total ignorance of occultism) I conjure up the quai picture. The rapid click of "old treble's" typewriter, as the choking sobs rend his frail form, and the great tears splash on the keyboard, and the reverent exaltation of "F. A" as he (or she) claps Matilda's "cool firm hand," (wish she would favour us with the recipe) the whilst, the doom of two scoffers is whispered in his (or her) reluctant, but "fearless" ear. Dear "F. A!" I beseech you not to eat crab-pie for supper again; it is simply ruinous to the digestion, not to say, the morals. I know quite well you are a kindred spirit, just as chock-full of "controls" as an egg is of meat, but don't indulge in prophecy too freely: it may be misunderstood by a sceptical and sensorious world, which has a nasty, spiteful trick of applying the term "plagiarism" to even the whisperings of angels. You will know what I mean. Besides, it is most injudicious to frighten our Isamblychan friend into fits, as I feel sure you have done. However, it may comfort both him and you to know, that I, also, am highly gifted with psychic powers. I know you both—you "F. A." are a lady—and I am already en rapport with "Elga" and "Matilda." In a few days now, I will ask you all to dine with me and if there be any difficulty about the menu we should be able, by the exercise of a little tact, to arrive at a compromise. I dare say we may have to concede a couple of "babes," as a hors d'oeuvre; these, my "controls" inform me, "XXX" can supply; thereafter, we will lead them gently, though firmly, from a wholly churchyard dietary through the gradations of steak, tartari, Burmese durian, and Limburger cheese a la Mark Twain, to a regimen that will meet with the warmest approbation of Mr. Eustace Miles. It is a noble mission; and there's money in it too, if judiciously handled. How about this for a prospectus?:—

The "Elga" and "Matilda" Reformed Vampire Dietetic Syndicate Ld. Capital £100,000 etc., etc.

Nectar from our own Olympian vineyards!
Iced drinks, on draught, in our Hades branch!
Special vampire weaning room!
The spacious Corroboree Banqueting Hall—New Guinea Attendants, guaranteed gorged!
Grilled bones, after the theatres, a specialty!
The Cherabim Band daily! Admission 1s. Babes free
No pass-out checks!

Therefore, dear "F. A.," keep your hair on—a colloquialism, I hasten to add, in no way personal—leave it all to me. I'm a specialist in Vampires—cure 'em while you wait, so to speak. But one thing in your letter is most unkind; and were I You I would give these "controls" of yours sockdolager, you say, you know both "old treble" and me, but that you did not know we were still in India. And such is fame! Treble, my boy, we're getting old; time was when "in this sunny land of Ind, from Burma through to Sind," our names were household words; now; on the testimony of "F. A.," Ichabod, is writ large on the scroll, and nothing more remains but the somnolence of 16 St. James's, as the inevitable stepping-stone to the demnition cold tomb. Ring down the curtain! We'll risk the twins. If you can't rise above severe dyspepsia I'll stake my ragged reputation that I am good for an acute and fatal gastritis. I put the question once more :—

QUIEN SABE?

THE new rules for the regulation of Government Aided Charitable Dispensaries were published yesterday in a Press note. Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese translations of the pamphlet can be obtained on application from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and Sindhi translation from the Commissioner in Sind.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

LORDS AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Asquith and the King.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. Asquith's audience with His Majesty, lasted a quarter of an hour. The Premier subsequently went to the country and early developments are consequently not expected.

Mr. Lolyd-George has gone to the Continent motoring and will return this week-end.

The Socialist Mr. Salmer and Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, journalist, have been selected as Labour and Liberal candidates for the Bermondsey bye-election.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Lords who deleted thirteen clauses yesterday.

Mr. Redmond, in a speech at Ashton-under-Lyne last night, said whatever the fate of the Budget, the postponement of the election was unthinkable. Home Rule must be the leading question. The Lords thought they could trample on the Irish Land Bill because Ireland was at present peaceful, but Irishmen would not tamely submit.

LATER.

There is a consensus of opinion that Mr. Asquith advised His Majesty to ascertain the views of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne on the political situation.

The Unionists attack this as an unprecedented attempt to use the Crown to learn the intentions of the opponents. The Liberals say it is natural that the King should use his influence towards conciliation when there is a talk of revolution.

The *Daily News* states that there have been misgivings among Liberals that a compromise was being arranged, but Mr. Asquith has not budged one inch. Conjectures are made that the King has undertaken to create Peers if necessary.

Mr. Snowden, M.P., speaking at Blackburn said the King was popular, but a popular King might be a graver danger to democracy than a despot.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF FERRER.

Secret Sentence Passed.

SOCIALISTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Court-martial has concluded at Barcelona on the anarchist Ferrer who was arrested in connection with the disturbances in Catalonia, and who was also implicated in the attempt at the marriage of King Alfonso.

The news regarding the sentence inflicted has been censored, but it is believed to be one of death. Indignant articles are published in the continental papers and monster demonstrations by Socialists in Paris, Rome and Amsterdam have protested against the sentence. It is rumoured in Rome that the Pope is interceding with King Alfonso.

LATER.

The anarchist Ferrer has been shot.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Crane's Indiscretion.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. Knox has notified Mr. Crane that his resignation will be acceptable.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Secretary Knox has issued a statement, that while the State Department is considering the Chino-Japanese Agreement with a view to determining whether there is anything in them adverse to American interests or conflicting with the policy of the open door, Mr. Crane informed the newspapers that Government was preparing a protest. Mr. Crane has admitted his indiscretion, hence the request that he should resign.

SIR JOHN FISHER RETIRING.

Peerage to be Conferred.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* states that Sir John Fisher, will retire in a fortnight and will receive a peerage with the title of Baron Thetford.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Mansion House Fund Opened.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

A meeting of prominent city men and others at the Mansion House, to-day, appointed an influential Committee to organise a fund for Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. Sir Edgar Speyer, headed the list of subscriptions with £1,000.

THE BIRMINGHAM SUFFRAGETTES.

Summons against Mr. Gladstone Refused.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The application of the suffragettes to the High Court, for a summons on account of forcible feeding, has been refused against the Home Secretary, but has been granted against the Governor and the medical officer of Birmingham prison.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Compromise Denied.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the report of a compromise on the Asiatic question is officially denied.

The Natal Indian Immigration Commission reports that the abolition of Indian labour would seriously affect the industries of the country. The problem is, however, being solved owing to the increasing numbers of Indians returning from India. The report recommends the establishment of a Bureau for free Indians and does not recommend the discontinuance of indentured labour.

THE PEARY-COOK CONTROVERSY.

Important Statement Issued.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Commander Peary and his four companions have published a statement giving detailed evidence of Dr. Cook's esquimos. The latter insist that Dr. Cook only made two marches north of Heibergland. They give details of the southward journey covering the period of Dr. Cook's alleged journey to the Pole.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Cesarewitch Stakes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The race for the Cesarewitch Stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result :—

Submit..... 1
Dibbs..... 2
Raytoi..... 3

The betting at the start on the Cesarewitch was as follows :—

33 to 1 against Submit.
100 to 8 against Dibbs.
28 to 1 against Raytoi.

Seventeen ran. The race was won by a head with three lengths between the second and the third.

ASSAULTING MILITARY OFFICERS.

Wadgaon Villagers Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 13.

The case in which five villagers of Wadgaon were charged by three officers of the Northamptonshire Regiment, viz., Lieutenants Thunder, Hobson and McMahon, with assault and unlawful restraint, was disposed of to-day by Mr. E. Sedgwick, Assistant Collector. In convicting the accused the Magistrate remarked that the case was one of special interest and importance because it related to friction between European gentlemen and the natives of the country of this district which has not only happened before in this district but is actually likely to happen again. The Purandhar case which occurred only a few years ago is not yet forgotten. It was fortunately too well known to the residents of Poona that the villagers on the Khandwada and Satwad sides are ready and inclined to provoke affrays with Europeans when the latter go along in small parties into the neighbourhood of their villages.

The first accused was sentenced to two years' and a fine of Rs. 10; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to two months and a fine of Rs. 10 each and No. 5 to six months and a fine of Rs. 60. Accused Nos. 1 to 29 were further bound down to be of good behaviour after release for one year and accused No. 5 for two years.

PARTITION DAY PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

A public meeting was held at Chandpur yesterday, presided over by Girish Chunder Sen to protest against the order of the Sub-Divisional Officer prohibiting the meeting on Partition Day. Some speakers disputed the legality of the order. At the meeting held in Damukdia, Dedar Bux, Pandit Gispati Kabyatirtha and Shamlal Gossain delivered speeches supporting the Swadeshi movement. Gispati said that they should carry on a never-flagging constitutional agitation against the measures of Government for deporting men from their country whose names excited admiration and reverence.

The *Patrika* yesterday condemned Sir Edward Baker for issuing two circulars on the heads of colleges and schools and parents and guardians to prevent students and schoolboys from participating in the Partition Day proceedings.

Commenting on the *Patrika's* remarks, the *Statesman* to-day says, the studied insolence of these homilies might provoke amusement but for the sinister events which have brought sorrow and disgrace into so many houses in Bengal.

LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION AT BERHAMPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

Under the name of the Ganjam Landholders' Association, an Association of ancient hereditary zemindars with other landholders, whose annual income is Rs. 15,000 and upwards, has just been inaugurated at Berhampore. The Rajah Sahibs of Chikote and Dharakott took an active part in bringing the scheme about. The main objects of the Association are (a) to denounce anarchy, sedition and lawlessness; (b) to create and promote friendly feeling between the zemindars and the large landholders; and (c) discuss, matters which are conducive to the agricultural, industrial and material interest of landowners.

It is intended, to affiliate the new body to the Madras Landholders' Association. The Rajah Sahib of Dharakott has been elected President and the Rajah Sahibs of Bodokimidi, Chikote and Suranghi are members of the executive committee, which is empowered to make bye-laws consistent with the objects of the Association. The rules provide for a paid secretary, but until a competent person has been secured the Rajah Sahib of Suranghi has been nominated Secretary to be assisted by A. P. Patro as Honorary Secretary.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The London Manifesto.

FULL TEXT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 13.

The full text of the representation made to Lord Morley by the London branch of the All India Moslem League and recently referred to by Reuter is published by the *Indian Daily Telegraph* :—

"The League thus criticises Mr. Ali Imam's scheme of mixed electorates. The scheme under consideration makes full Mahomedan representation dependent, so to speak, on a gamble. It presupposes an assumed knowledge of the solidarity and precise adjustment of the voting strength on the part of the Moslem electors that could not be looked for even in countries of the West where electoral contests have been familiar for many generations. The cumulative system which it proposes to set up wherever tried has been found to confuse and puzzle voters, to lead to a larger percentage of spoilt and therefore unrecorded papers than the simpler systems and to yield peculiar and often wholly unexpected results. The tendency of recent legislation in this country, as your Lordship has no doubt noted, has been to abandon this system in a few departments of the administration where it was formerly applied. With the abolition of the School Board system it ceased to operate in respect of the control of the tax-payer over elementary education. If the recently issued report of the Poor Law Commission is adopted the system will cease in respect of the administration of pauper relief. Every student of Indian affairs must admit that the country is not one to which the complicated sytems of election being given up in England should be applied. It is only by a clear and simple system such as that of a separate register for Mahomedans that there can be assured the carrying out of the essential principle affirmed in his Lordship's despatch to the Government of India of November 28th last, that the Legislative Councils should reflect the leading elements of the population at large. The sufficient representation for the Mahomedans which his Lordship said in same connection must be provided for, could not be ensured by the cumulative system. All calculations thereunder might be completely upset by a slight defection of the Moslem voters whether arising from mistake or accident, from indifference or misunderstanding or from considerations of personal expediency. Further complication would arise from the rotation plan in respect to the election of landowners suggested in the scheme.

Among other disadvantage this method would operate against the steady continuance of the service of chosen representatives, however useful they might have proved themselves to be on the Council and however fully versed in the details of contemplated legislation. It has been suggested that by this half and half method the Mahomedans would be in a position to greatly and beneficially influence the composition of the non-Moslem membership and to exact pledges from Hindu candidates to support or at any rate not to oppose proposals beneficial to Mahomedans. Obviously such influence could not apply in the constituences where the Mahomedans were in sufficient strength to run candidates of their own, for all effort would be concentrated on securing the return of such candidates. On the other hand, in constituencies where the Mahomedan vote is considerable, the Hindu candidates would not sacrifice or imperil their position with their own people by making pledges to a non-Hindu minority. The one effective way of influencing the Hindu majority is to have assured an adequate representation of sufficient numerical weight to be a strong factor in the adjustment of voting forces in the Legislatures. An inherent weakness of the scheme is that it will sacrifice the guarantees of such adequate Moslem strength without, at the same time, removing the objection taken by advanced Hindu politicians to any special measue whatever for protecting minority rights although in order to witness a substantial breach in the pledges given us by his Lordship they might at first view the plan with some favour. It is certain that they would not accept the arrangement as final when it came into operation, particularly is the results which seem to be anticipated by its authors were fulfilled. There would be immediate clamour for such alterations and modifications in electoral details as would reduce to a minimum any changes the system might give of the election of Moslems, there would be much less show of reason in condemnation of the compartmented system as constituting preferential treatment than of a half and half system under which Mahomedans had both a separate register and a share in the general territorial elections. His Lordship would constantly be reminded of the fear he expressed in his despatch of November 27th last that a "double vote" for Mahomedans might be resented by other classes of the population. If, as there is every reason to anticipate, the Mahomedans were left with little or no addition by mixed election to the limited minimum of seats alloted to them under the scheme, there would be the state of things justly deprecated by his Lordship when he told the Government of India that no system of representation would be satisfactory if it did not provide for the presence on the Councils of sufficient representatives of communities so important as are the Mahomedans and landed classes.

"These are among the considerations which have led Mahomedans of India to urge at every possible opportunity through their accredited organizations and with a unanimity that all must recognise that they stand unequivocably in the position of asking for complete discharge of his Lordship's pledges in the House of Lords on February 23rd last. My Committee gratefully recognise and appreciate the beneficent intentions of the Government of India in favouring schemes which, though indubitably sacrificing this promised "meeting in full" of our demands, give Mahomedans a voice in the general territorial electorates. Moreover nothing is further from their thoughts than to take up the line which might be constructed as simplifying antagonism to the Hindu community, but they cannot be and will not be satisfied with the scheme which falls short of concessions his Lordship has promised them. They view with grave misgiving the probable effect not only in their own community, but among the peoples of India generally of the non-fulfilment of the solemn pledges made by their Rulers."

THE Financial Secretary, India, arrives in Bombay by the mail of the 29th instant and proceeds to Simla where he resumes charge of the Financial Department. Mr. Barrow, Comptroller-General and Mr. Goument, Chief Engineer, United Provinces, are also expected back in India at the end of the current month.

NEW REGIME IN PERSIA.

An Energetic Governor.

DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEM ESTABLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 13.

According to a Shiraz correspondent the new Governor of Fars, Saham-e-Dowlah, is already making his presence felt. He takes, it would appear, a serious and comprehensive view of his responsibilities. He declined to have any public celebrations on arrival at Shiraz; with only a small escort he drove quietly to the building formerly occupied by the old Mejliss and proceeded at once to address the people saying that he had come to them not as Governor in the old sense of the term, but as the representative of the Persian Parliament. He has since been displaying considerable energy, nothing apparently being too trivial to escape his attention. He has even gone so far as to issue instructions regarding the addressing of letters. For the future, it seems the only title that must appear in an address is "Agha" or "Mr." The new Governor has evidently a penchant for office work and Fars has already the beginning of departmental system, no less than fifteen departments having been already established.

Saham Dowleh's present advisers are Nasre Dowleh and Movakkare Dowleh. The latter is a very well educated and able man who spent some years in London and should be of material help to the Governor The former's brother, Kawam-ul-Mulk, has been appointed Governor of Kerman and the Kawam's son becomes Agent for Arab Tribes and is on point of starting for the districts. By this means the Kawami are broken up and for the time at all events rendered powerless.

The Governor's attitude to the Mullahs is already exciting comment. He has a supply of the photos of the execution of Syed Fazalullah, the greatest of all Teheran Mullahs, and when Ibrahim Mullah of great standing wrote to the Governor saying that executions and mutilations should not be carried on in the Ramzan, the Governor replied by sending one of these Teheran photos with a remark on it that Ibrahim had better take warning by the fate of a much bigger man than himself.

Among the Governor's many innovations is the abolition of 'Bast' in holy places. The Governor says:—"I am now the head of Shiraz in law as in other things and it is my business to deal with all suits, criminal and civil, and for this reason I have established a Commission of Justice. This is a direct blow at the priesthood.

He has himself had experience of the dangers of the roads, his own caravan on the way to Shiraz having been attacked and looted. The south road is at present very disturbed, In less than a week three posts have been robbed between that town and Khanch Zimjan and by the last reports the mail of 16th September was deliberately burnt by robbers.

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Three Interesting Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The papers read at the Malarial Conference to-day, comprised contributions by Major W. H. Kendricks, I.M.S., on malaria in the Central Provinces; Major S. P. James, I.M.S., on the distributions of malaria and Captain S. R. Christophers, I.M.S., on the new statistical methods of mapping epidemic disease in India.

MAJOR KENDRICK'S SUGGESTIONS.

Major Kendricks' paper dwelt upon the fact that in the Central Provinces a continual importation of malaria takes place from the highly infected rest camps and halting places on the main lines of traffic into the headquarters towns. It suggested that, without relaxing the efforts to popularise quinine, material progress in diminishing the prevalence of the disease might be made by systematic larvicidal operations in the rest-camps and over the halting places on the main lines of traffic. It pointed out that Indians are continually on the move attending marriage ceremonies, fairs or courts and performing pilgrimages and the commonest explanation met with as to the cause of an attack of fever is that it was brought on by some journey or other. Major Kendrick concluded as follows: "In each district a list of the more unhealthy 'paraos' could be maintained and operations could be commenced upon each in turn with a view to (1) destroy the mosquitoes and larvæ and get rid of their breeding grounds; (2) to render the wells musquito proof; and (3) the issue of quinine free to the local inhabitants and to place it at all times within their reach free of cost. These operations should result in lessening the infectivity of such places not only for malaria but to a certain extent for cholera also, and thus tend to bring about a reduction in the prevalence of malaria throughout the districts."

MAJOR JAMES' VIEWS.

Major James' paper dealt with the technical subject of the necessity of studying the distribution of malaria acurately. Major James writes in this connection: "Every province and possibly every district of every province contains areas that are highly malarious and areas that are not at all so, and before we begin to consider the particular kinds of anti-malarial measures to be adopted, we must by mapping out those areas obtain exact knowledge of the magnitude of the task that lies before us. Upon this knowledge may depend entirely the decision in regard to the measures that will be undertaken It is obvious, for example, that a province were so fortunate as to possess only a few highly malarious areas, it might be possible by concentrating the resources of the province to those areas to undertake and bring to a successful issue much more radical schemes than could be entertained in a Province where on account of the disease being almost everywhere prevalent, funds and efforts are required in numerous areas."

Major James also points out that an essential preliminary to any attempt to state the distribution of malaria is to ascertain as many areas as possible in each province, what proportion of the deaths recorded under the heading of fever are really due to malaria.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHERS' PAPER.

Captain Christophers' paper was even more technical; it was devoted to showing that in spite of the frequently expressed doubt as to the value of the mortality statistics in India, these statistics may be at least in some cases an extremely valuable aid, in the study of epidemiology, notably in regard to the distribution of epidemic disease.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SADHUS AND THEIR PRETENSIONS.

A MAN, professing to be a Sadhu, went in the course of his peregrinations, to a village in Khandesh. He demanded of the villagers money at the rate of one rupee per plough, threatening divine displeasure, when refused. About the same time the villagers were much alarmed by a series of fires and naturally attributed the phenomenon to the threats held out by the accused, when the Sadhu was charged with arson, he falsely laid a counter-charge of dacoity and extortion on the villagers. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.—"Daily Paper."

The incident is not calculated to increase the respect of the people for Sadhus or the influence of the fraternity over them. A majority of them are idlers, trading upon the piety, credulity and ignorance of the masses, while a few among them are reprobates and criminals to whom the guise and pretensions of asceticism are a convenient cloak. An instance, similar to the case noted above, occurred at Amirtsar only ten years ago. A Sadhu asked alms of a Banya shopkeeper. The man not only refused his demand, but dismissed him with a taunt. The mendicant muttered a threat and an imprecation, and went his way. After a brief while, the Banya, to his consternation found his stove in a blaze. Having persuaded himself that the fire had been the result of the holy man's wrath, he ran after him to find him out, in order that he might implore his forgiveness and invoke his intercession for the safety of his goods from further destruction. But the man was nowhere to be found, and the shop was entirely burnt down. The occurrence, was, no doubt, regarded with awe and trembling by the bazar folk of the town, indeed, by the whole country-side, as an instance of the mightly magic at the command of Sadhus. People seek to propitiate them as much from fear, as from a deep religious sentiment. I have seen mothers call away their children and retire into an inner room, when a Bairagi or Sanyasi presents himself at the door. His fantastic accoutrement his hectoring tone and defiant manner, strike terror into the hearts of the poor Indians. How he flourishes his fire-tongs or his trident to heighten the effect of his acting. His body smeared all over with ashes, his wild matted hair hanging about his shoulders or coiled up as a pyramid over the head, string of beads hanging from his neck and hand; his alms bow and gourd, make up a hideous, fanciful figure, which helps him materially in his pretensions as a wizard and a wonder-worker. He has assumed the outer symbols of self renunciation. but in reality, he is too much of the world worldly, even as Friar Tuck was in his day.

SELF-MORTIFICATION.

THE Sadhu draws the utmost reverence from the devout, who inflicts tortures upon himself for their edification. One will have a spiked bed" to sleep on; another will hang head downwards from a tree; a third will mutilate his limbs, or keep his arms or legs in a certain position, until they become stiff and rigid. I have observed Sadhus and even ordinary pilgrims performing their journey to distant shrines by measuring the ground with their prostrate figure all the way. They lie at full length upon the ground, and then advancing up to the limit covered by them, they repeat the same operation, times without number, until the goal is reached. This ceremony of "Shashtang," Dandwat, appalling in its painful weariness, is supposed to confer great merit on the performer. Instances have been related of yogis of marvellous sanctity who, having buried themselves alive for days, have finally emerged hale and hearty from the grave. They are supposed to have acquired the power of suspending their breath at will,—Samadhi it is called, and when they choose to return to consciousness, they are at liberty to tell wonderous tales of the marvels beheld, and the message brought by them from the spirit world. The holy gentry are very partial to the smoking of bhang and ganja, and the "chillum" is their constant companion. They are, no doubt, assisted in their visions by indulgence in narcotics. De Quincey saw them in abundance. But he saw them as an opium-eater, not as a wonder-worker.

THE POWER OF PENANCE.

THE Hindu religion ascribes great merit to the performance of terrible penances and rigid austerities. Hence the horrible mutilations and self-tortures undergone by the most advanced members of the order of Sadhus. As Monier Williams has oberved, "according to the Hindu theory, the performance of penances was like making deposits in the bank of heaven. The power gained in this way by weak mortals was so enormous, that gods, as well as men, were equally at the mercy of these all but omnipotent ascetics." The Hindu mythology can furnish numerous instances in point. There were the two brokers of the race of Asura, who having gone through a course of terrible austerities, were able to accumulate power and energy sufficient to humble gods as well as men. There is the story of a Daitya (demon), who had rendered himself so formidable by self-mortifications, extending over centuries, that his exploits alarmed all the lesser gods, and Brahma himself was unable for a time to cope with his irresistible might. Aye, the supreme being himself, as I read in Oman's book about Sadhus, had to endure in the form of a Muni a course of the most frightful penances on the banks of the Saraswati, apparently to obtain sovereignty over all created things.

INDIAN CREDULITY—A FEW INSTANCES.

THE faith of the Indian in miracles and mysteries is infinite. There is nothing too absurd for his simple belief, and this accounts for their vast influence exercised by Asiatics. I have seen a Mahomedan in Bombay, about whose power over the unseen world I have been told absurdly extravagant stories by educated men in the full belief that they were true. Among the many miracles related of him the most wonderful is that his magic can stop a railway train, and scores of men will be forthcoming to say he has actually done so! Only a few years ago, a report got abroad in Bombay that a Hindu girl could live without food, and she was at once adored as a divinity. What is most amazing is that some well known Indian medical men came forward to institute an inquiry into the matter, as seriously as Dr. Johnson when he went in search of the Cock'ane Ghost. The imposture was soon detected and it formed the subject of a number of skits published in the vernacular. I remember many men of intelligence and education accepting the story of Madam Blatvatsky that she was in correspondence with Koot Hoomi Lal Singh, the greatest of the Tibetan Mahatmas. There are many educated Parsis and Hindus at the present day, who will openly disavow belief in the influence of stars and planets, and yet will privately consult astrologers as to their domestic concerns, or their ventures in business. From the number of sign-boards I notice in the streets of the native town, I rather fancy that the profession of astrology is getting more lucrative than ever. But a few weeks ago, a man claiming to be an adept in the mysteries of the planetary world, distributed, with a vernacular daily, copies of the certificates he had received from his clients, including quite a number of doctors and lawyers. Most of them having the courage of their credulity, had allowed their names to appear beneath their certificates. Only a small minority shrank from publicity. There is more credulity even in Europe than might be supposed. In a recent number of "Truth," Mr. Labouchere regretted that the open practice of astrology was on the increase in London, and that newspapers freely published advertisements from professors of clairvoyance, spiritual mediums, star gazers, palmists, and the like. In the mail news published in the "Bombay Gazette" of Saturday last I read of a "Call Office" for spirits, styled "Julia's Bureau," opened in London, where people may hold intercourse with the dead; and Mr. W. T. Stead, a great believer in the occult, has gravely recorded in the "Matin" of Paris a conversation held with a dead aeroplanist!

MOSLEM FAKIRS.

SADHUS have their counterpart in Moslem Fakirs, who, if anything, are more truculent and aggressive then their Hindu brethren. He who gives alms to the Fakir is supposed to be relieved of all his troubles. He levies his toll from Hindus as well as Musalmans, and the least reputable members of the fraternity are ready to bully and abuse the Banya or the Marwari shop-keeper, who refuses to pay them. They are a privileged folk, these "Sains" as they are otherwise called. They go into the houses of the faithful to have their due, carrying a lantern at night. Having donned the garb of the holy mendicant, they are free to prey upon the pious. Indeed, there is no ordination, and there are no rules, regulating the admission of a man to the brotherhood of Sadhus or Fakirs. The guilds are democratic in their character, and it is open to any one, whatever his caste or sect, to join them, provided he is a member of one or other of these communities. They toil not, neither do they spin; yet such is the charity of the pious Indian that they are all very comfortable and well-fed. Living on alms as it implies, renunciation of the world and its vanities, is in itself looked upon as a highly meritorious act. Piety and holiness are associated with it. The mother, who is anxious for the life of her child, takes a vow to go a-begging for a certain period with the child in her arms. She fancies that the baby, who is reared on alms, cannot be the envy of any one. The evil eye does him no harm. He is the humblest of God's creatures, before whom envy itself stands impotent and disarmed.

A CONFERENCE OF SADHUS.

I READ an announcement, some time back, in a Gujarati paper that the Sadhus are going to hold a Conference in Gujarat. I wonder what they are going to confer about. Will they propose any checks upon the free and irresponsible life of members belonging to their most exalted order? Will they pass resolutions deprecating their indolence and waywardness? Will they be required to contribute to the spiritual advancement of the country by their precepts and their example? Will any endeavour be made to raise them to the level of their professions and pretensions? Men who have really renounced the world, who realize in their own lives that all is Maya or illusion, may exercise a soothing and elevating influence upon old India, on its mystic and contemplative side. There is room for a limited number of such men, if only as a silent protest against the growing materialism of the age. But the swarms of idlers and vagabonds, who are to be counted by the hundred thousand in India, represent a wanton and deplorable waste of productive energy.

DION.

DACOITS ROB A TRAIN.

Bengalis Using Revolvers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCTOBER 13.

With reference to the dacoity on the railway, I learn that there were no passengers in the carriage concerned, except the five persons, who escorted Sonatan Pal's money. As the train left the platform of Rajendrapur Station, seven Bengalis in plain dress, rushed into the carriage, and shot two of the durwans with revolvers and stabbed a Baboo. They then threw all the bags of money but one, out of the window and themselves jumped off the train. The bag, which was left behind was under the body of one of the durwans, who was shot, but contained over Rs. 3,000 which have been recovered.

The Guard came to know of the occurrence at the next station. One durwan is dead. The other durwan, who was shot, and the wounded Baboo are in the Dacca Hospital. The durwan is seriously injured, the Baboo only slightly, and the dacoits have not yet been traced.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

The *Statesman's* Dacca correspondent wires the following authentic account of the train dacoity :—

A most daring dacoity took place near the Rajendrapur station shortly after 9 p. m. on the 11th instant. Sonatan Pal, a jute merchant of Naraingani, sent by rail Rs. 23.000 in seven bags. Three servants were put in charge, two being Bengalis and the other an up-country man. It is stated on very good authority that a party of six to eight men got into a third class compartment at Dacca, the carriage being divided by partitions into four compartments. In the first was the escort with the money; in the second the dacoits; the third was vacant, and in the fourth were five passengers who did nothing during the muderous attack.

After the Rajendrapur station was passed the dacoits leaped over the partition and attacked the escort with daggers. One revolver shot was fired. All the three in charge of the treasure were seriously wounded, one fatally. The two then jumped out of the train to save themselves and the up-country Hindu must have succumbed immediately, the body being found near the line. The other, who jumped out, managed to get back to the Railway station and now lies in the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, where his dying declartion has just been taken. The third man, though badly wounded, stuck to the train, saw the dacoits throw out the money and jump off the train. At the time of the robbery the train was going betwen 12 and 15 miles an hour. It is interesting to note that all the likely routes to be taken by the dacoits, whether by river or road, have been watched, but indications show that crime was arranged with great cunning as some of the gang went on ahead and waited for a train at Dacca. Moreover, where the crime took place is a lonely and jungly part of the line. Out of Rs. 23,000, Rs. 8,000 was recovered, the money bags containing these were found in the cuttings full of water on the side of the line. The Deputy Inspector General of Police is watching the investigations and interesting developments are expected in a few days.

A NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

For Merchants of Southern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

At a meeting held at the Indian Bank of Madras, under the presidency of Hajee Mahomed Khudus, Badsha Saheb, partner in the firm of Messrs. Hajee Badsha Saheb and Co., it was resolved that as about hundred persons had expressed their willingness to join and had paid subscriptions a Chamber of Commerce for Southern India be formed.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Thegaraya Chetty was unanimously elected President of the new Chamber with Rai Bahadur Govindas Chatterbujadoss and Hajee Mahomed Abdul Khudus Badsha Saheb as Vice-Presidents. A strong Managing Committee is also appointed which include many leading Indian merchants.

THE LATE MR. PADSHAH.

Condolence from Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 13.

The Karachi Bar Association sent a message of condolence to Mrs. P. J. Padshah in the following terms :—"The Karachi Bar Association mourn the untimely death at Bombay of Mr. P. J. Padshah, Barrister-at-Law, who was at one time one of their most valued and respected members and took active interest in the civil life of Karachi. He was a brilliant Advocate and held a very high public and private character. The Bar Association convey their heartful sympathies to the widow and family of the deceased in their sad bereavement."

SIR JOHN MUIR MACKENZIE AT BHOR.

Presentation of a Sanad.

SUNDAY, the 10th of October, was a day of great rejoicings to the people of the pretty town of Bhor, the capital of Shrimant Pant Sachiva. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. with Lady Muir Mackenzie, arrived at Rambag in the morning as a guest of Shrimant Pant Saheb, who was waiting to receive him. A salute of 15 guns was fired at 5 p.m. in the evening. Lady and Sir John came to the palace, riding on the back of the elephant that was kept in readiness by the Chief. They were conducted to the Darbar Hall where, after listening to a few tunes from the lips of a native dancing girl, Sir John rose to present Mr. Shridhar Abaji Sathbai, the Karbhari of the State with the Sanad of Rao Bahadur, as a mark of personal distinction, for the long, faithful, and meritorious services, which Mr. Sathbai rendered to the State of Bhor for the last nineteen years and to the British Government before he joined the State services. Preliminary to the presentation of the Sanad, Sir John spoke as follows:—

Rao Bahadur Shridhar Abaji Sathbhai, it was with quite unusual pleasure that I received a few weeks ago, a request preferred by you, by permission of Shrimant Pant Saheb, that I should come to Bhor to present you personally with the Sanad embodying the grant to you by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, of the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction. This request was supported by the cordial and hospitable invitation of Shrimant Pant Saheb to visit Bhor in company with Lady Muir Mackenzie as his guest, a testimony not only to the friendship which has so long existed between Shrimant Pant Saheb and myself and members of my family, but also I take it to the satisfaction which Shrimant Pant Saheb has felt at the recognition by Government of the

FAITHFUL SERVICES

of his Karbhari in carrying out and promoting that policy of friendly and legal co-operation with the British Government which has been a distinguishing feature of Shrimant Pant Saheb's administration. The result of that policy has been a feeling of confidence on the part of Government towards the Pant which has had the happiest consequences—and I think Shrimant Pant Saheb will recognise that at times when he has been attacked, he has invariably received the support of Government and their officers, who have shown no readiness to listen at any time to gossip or unfounded complaints but have retained unshaken their confidence in his integrity and good intentions.

Rao Bahadur, during the many years of our acquaintance, and I may say friendship, I have had good opportunities of noting the loyalty with which you have promoted the interests of the Chief whom you serve, no less than the ability and straightforwardness and propriety with which you have presented the case for him whatever it might be. I am sure that the Chief will not resent my saying that he and his State owe a great deal to your judgment, ability and devotion. Shrimant Pant Saheb is well known to be an able and vigorous ruler with a mind of his own and with determination to have his wishes respected and carried out. But no Chief, however powerful and able, can carry on his internal administration or maintain satisfactory external relations with the paramount power, without the help of an efficient Karbhari. A good ruler is distinguished by his penetration in the choice of men and Shrimant Pant Saheb showed his acumen in choosing you for his Karbhari and retaining you all these years.

COMING RETIREMENT.

I learn with deep regret that you may soon have to retire. I also have to retire before long—and when the times comes I shall feel happy if my conscience tells me that I have earned my pension as well as you have earned such reward as the Pant Saheb may see fit to bestow upon you.

Shridhar Abaji Satbhai, I now with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, present you with this Sanad in which His Excellency the Viceroy confers on you the high title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction, and in doing so, I offer you most hearty congratulations and wishe that you may live long to enjoy your honour.

RAO BAHADUR SATBHAI'S REPLY.

In reply to the above the Karbhari Rao Bahadur S.A. Satbhai said:—Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Lady Saheb and Shrimant Pant Saheb, please kindly, allow me Sir, to offer my most respectful thanks to your honour for the very kind words you have just spoken about me and for the generosity with which you have acknowledged what little I could do to help in a humble way the administration of this State. I am not aware of any special service rendered by me which would merit the sort of reward that Government have been so very graciously pleased to confer on me. The high honour that has been conferred on me only shows the kindness and generosity with which you have appreciated my labours. If I have been able to discharge the duties of my office in an honest and conscientious manner both at Bhor and at other places before I retired from Government service, I have only followed in the footsteps of my father and grandfather who, as you Sir, are well aware, were known for their unswerving loyalty to the British throne and whose faithful services were recognised by Government in a fitting manner. Many of my forefathers held responsible offices under the British Government, and all that I had to do was only to follow their examples. And if I have succeeded in giving satisfaction to the officers under whom I had the honour to serve, the credit is due to their example that was set before me, and to the kindness and generosity on the part of my superiors and especially my present Master Shrimant Pant Saheb whom I have the honour and previlege of serving for the last 19 years. Shrimant Pant Saheb has all along treated most kindly and has always taken deep interest in my welfare. And I am deeply indebted to Shrimant Pant Saheb for having brought my humble services to the notice of Government. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to your good self, as I am sure I owe the present honour to the interest you have always taken in me for which I shall ever remain grateful. I am also thankful to Messrs. Carmichael and Swifte and other Political Agents who have very kindly and sympathetically helped me in the discharge of my duties. I shall feel obliged by your kindly conveying my most respectful and grateful thanks to Government for having conferred on me the present honour.

PERSONAL THANKS.

I cannot conclude without expressing my most humble thanks to your honour for having come such a long way of to Bhor to do me the high exceptional honour of personally presenting this sanad to me at so much trouble and inconvenience to you and to Lady Muir Mackenzie, to whom I am greatly obliged for having graced this occasion with her presence.

In conclusion, I wish your Honour, Lady Saheb, Shrimant Pant Saheb, and family long life and prosperity.

After the Karbhari resumed his seat, Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie were garlanded and then distribution of pansupari took place and the Darbar was over. After leaving the Darbar Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie were taken to the Local State High School. After taking his seat the Shaladhikari Mr. V. G. Ranade, B. A., read a short report of the beneficial work which the Education Department of this State is doing. Then the boys repeated a dialogue in English which the visitors seemed to like best. Afterwards Lady Muir Mackenzie distributed sweatmeats to the girl students of the school at the request of the Schoolmaster. Leaving the High School the visitors were conducted to the State dispensary where Mr. Diwan, L. M. and S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State, showed them over the surgical apparatus etc.

At about 7 p. m. the guests were requested to have a look at the fireworks displayed by the river side. The fireworks were very delightful and lasted for about half an hour. These over, Sir John in company with Shrimant Pant Saheb and his young little grandson, Shrimant Bhaoo Saheb, and Lady Muir Mackenzie visited the private residence of the Karbhari in the Mangalwar Peith which was tastefully decorated and delightfully illuminated.

On the following morning at about 8 a. m. the Hon'ble Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie left Bhor for Mahableshwar in a motor car.

THE accident to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in Kashmir was not attended by any serious consequence. He lost a boy down a khud, but he himself was unhurt and is at work at Simla as usual.

REVENUE IN TRAVANCORE.

Improvement Shown.

COMING MEETING OF POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

The financial statement for Travancore for the official year ending 15th August last has just been published. Excluding the figures under the debt heads the revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,00,000. Expenditure was Rs. 1,12,00,000, leaving a surplus of a little over Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 58,000 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 94,75,000, of which Rs. 26 1-2 lakhs are in cash and Rs. 56 lakhs in the Government of India promisory notes. Land revenue increased by Rs. 5 lakhs—the result of the settlement reforms, introduced by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E. when Dewan of Travancore, account for the development of trade. Customs revenue increased by Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs.

It is notified that the sixth meeting of the Srimulam Popular Assembly will be held in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall on 5th January 1910 and succeeding days.

NORTH INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT.

Report for Last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Gamble's report on the administration of Northern India Salt Department for the past year, to-day published, shows a fairly prosperous year, the total net revenue having been seventy lakhs of rupees against sixty-nine lakhs in the previous twelve months. The names mentioned for good service in the Department are those of Messrs. Bolster, Buckley, Scully, Runn, Lyon, Jeffery, Orchard, Haygarth, Reid, C. E. D. Beatson, Rai Sahib Sheow Prasad and Muhammad Kazim Hussain.

SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO CALCUTTA.

Suspicious Trunk Found in Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

The discovery of a large quantity of opium believed to have been smuggled, was made this morning at the Howrah Railway station. On arrival of No. 2 Down Punjab Mail, the Head Ticket Collector, Baker, while searching the train for lost property, came across a big trunk in the Intermediate class compartment. As no claimant appeared suspicion arose and the trunk was taken out. It was opened in the presence of the Police and was found to contain opium to the quantity of 25 seers in a lump. No clue as to the owner of the trunk has yet been found.

A MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 13.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Local Administrations are being consulted regarding the proposals to abolish the grade of Civil Assistant Surgeons. Their places are to be taken by private practitioners who would receive definite pay for work done for Government and Municipalities it is also proposed that the main hospital at each Headquarters of a District should be administered by Government.

PLEADERS' SANADS.

Question of Renewal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 13.

The Bombay Government have replied to the memorial of the Sind Hindu Sabha, suggesting the repeal of the rule regarding the annual renewal of Sanads for five years by new Pleaders, that they had considered all the reasons stated in the memorial at the time of sanctioning the rules and there is nothing to induce Government to alter the rule in question.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

New Members Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

The Governor has nominated Mr. A. G. Cardew, I. C. S., Acting Chief Secretary, Dr. A. G. Bourne, C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt Inspector General of Registration, to be Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

The resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn of the office of Additional Member has been accepted.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Sir Sassoon J. David presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last evening in the Municipal Council Hall.

THE GRAM SUPPLY.

The Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 3430, dated the 15th September 1909, to report on the letters, dated respectively the 22nd July and 9th August 1909, from Mr. Bauffally Badruddin, suggesting the invitation of tenders for the supply of gram required in excess of the quantity stipulated in the current year's contract for the supply of grain and the Commissioner's report thereon, dated the 24th August 1909, submitted the following report:

"The Sub-Committee on enquiry have ascertained that under the contract entered into with Messrs. J. Ismail and Co. under Standing Committee Resolution No. 6661, dated the 27th January 1909, the Municipality were to obtain the estimated quantity of 1,03,000 lbs. of gram during the whole year but that during the two months of experiment, viz., July and August, about 4,96,523 lbs. of gram have been obtained by the Health Department. The Commissioner points out that the additional quantity of gram was obtained with a view to substituting that kind of grain mixed with bran for ooreed as a trial for three months only which will end on the 30th September 1909, and the Sub-Committee are of opinion that for experimental purposes this change is not a variation in the contract and that no invitation of fresh tenders is also necessary. The Sub-Committee, however, beg to suggest that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report as to the effect of mixed food of gram and bran on the health of the bullocks after the experiment is over in view of the analyses of gram, bran and ooreed given in the Executive Health Officers' letter dated the 14th September.

Mr. Joseph Baptista did not agree and had made a long minute.

The Committee approved and adopted the report and it was resolved to forward it to the Corporation.

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE.

Alleged Incitement to Murder Him.

YESTERDAY at Thana in the Court of Mr. J. L. Rieu, District Magistrate, the conditional order in which he odered that certain articles which appeared in the "Hindu Punch," a Marathi newspaper, printed and published in Thana, contained an incitement to the murder of, or to an act of violence against, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, declared the printing press used for the purpose of printing or publishing the paper to be forfeited to His Majesty and called on Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke, printer and publisher of the paper, and any other persons who might be concerned to appear before him to show cause why the order should not be made absolute, was argued. Mr. H. L. Patil, Pleader, appeared for Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke, printer and publisher of the paper, and for Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, proprietor of the press, to show cause; while Mr. Bhagvat, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the rule.

The articles complained of appeared in the issues of the "Hindu Punch," dated 17th March and 25th August, 1909, and were headed "Namdar lost by a drop" and "Is Namdar Shakar or Muzumdar," respectively.

Mr. Patil said that his clients were not going to contest the case. The press belonged to Dhondu, who allowed his brother Krishnaji to print the paper at his press. Since the issue of the order Krishnaji had ceased publishing the paper and was willing to be bound over not to publish it till the pleasure of the Government. Mr. Patil asked the Court to give both of his clients a chance.

His Honour said that it was impossible for him to compromise the case.

Mr. Patil submitted that the paper had already been stopped, which might satisfy the order.

His Honour read the Section and said that it was imperative on him to forfeit all the property concerned. The Section included not only the paper but the whole of the property concerned.

Mr. Patil said the question then would be whether the paper was in the habit of publishing articles of the nature of those complained of.

His Honour said that that was not the question. The question was whether or not the paper contained at any time any incitement to murder. He was quite unable to comply with the request that the brothers might be allowed to be bound over not to publish the paper any further.

Mr. Patil then applied for an adjournment of the case. He said the defence had believed that their proposal would stop all further proceedings, and they had therefore not considered the defence.

The Magistrate said that he would proceed with the case.

THE STATEMENTS.

The respondents' statements were then recorded.

Krishnaji put in the following written statement: With reference to the conditional order, dated the 6th instant, I, Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke, printer and publisher of the "Hindu Punch," beg to state that (1) I am not the proprietor of the press, called the Arunodaya in which the "Hindu Punch" was printed. It belonged to my father, and he has made a will disinheriting me of all the property he had at that time. This will be more clear from the statement of my brother Dhondu Kashinath Phadke; (2) from the speeches of H. E. the Viceroy and Sir Harvey Adamson at the passing of the Act, I was of opinion that the Act VII of 1908 was applicable to a particular class of criminal printed matter as then appeared in newspapers like "Yugantar." But as the Bombay Government seems to have taken a different view from that of mine I have stopped the publication of the "Hindu Punch" since the affixing of the order of the 6th instant on the building of the press, and I am willing to get myself bound not to publish the newspaper as long as Government pleases; (3) I never intended nor do I intend that my writings should cause any incitement to the murder of, or any act of violence against, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale; but as Government has come to the conclusion that my writings do create the above feelings I am very sorry for the same and do hereby apologize to Government.

Questioned by his Honour, Krishnaji said he had no further statement to make.

Dhondu Kashinath Phadke then read out his statement as follows: I, the undersigned proprietor and manager of the Arunodaya Press with reference to your Honour's order, dated the 6th instant, affixed on the premises of the building, in which the press stands conditionally ordering the printing press used or intended to be used for the purpose of printing and publishing the "Hindu Punch" to be forfeited to His Majesty and calling on persons concerned to appear before your Honour to show cause why the order should not be made absolute, beg to state: (1) that the paper "Hindu Punch" is simply being printed in the Arunodaya Press, just as other work is done; (2) that the proprietor of the paper being my brother I simply allowed him to get it printed at my press. (3) that the press belongs to me according to the will of my father, a copy of which is attached hereto; (4) that for reasons given above I was not aware of the matter complained in the above order, but I now I find that certain matter was printed in the "Hindu Punch" objectionable in the opinion of Government, for which I feel very sorry; (5) that from the time of the affixing of the above order I have ceased to print the "Hindu Punch" in my press, and I am ready to give an undertaking not to print the said paper in my press any further. For the reasons given above I beg most humbly and respectfully to request your Honour that the conditional order of the forfeiture of the press should not be made absolute.

The respondent added that as he understood the Act, its spirit and intention was to stop the publication of such newspaper and not to forefeit the press. He hoped the Government would take a lenient view of the case, having regard to the fact that he undertook not to print the paper any more.

Damoderdas Vijbhukanadas, Deputy Police Superintendent, Thana District, said that he had filed the complaint by the orders of the Government. He produced the complaint made to the District Magistrate, and also the numbers dated the 17th of March and 25th of August of the "Hindu Punch," containing the articles complained of. In his opinion the writings were calculated to incite to murder. He produced more articles from other issues of the paper. The circulation of the paper was over 7,000. The paper was read by all classes of people. The reference, in the article regarding the punishment suggested to Raghoba Peshwa by Ramshastri, meant that the punishment should be capital punishment. The witness produced the translations of the articles complained of.

Mr. G. V. Ok, Second Assistant to the Oriental Translator, said that the articles complained of were translated at his office, and that the translations were revised by him and were correct.

Cross-examination was reserved. The further hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

THE DOCKYARD THEFT CASE.

The Borah Convicted of Perjury.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Abdul Husain Tyeb Ali, a Borah, was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceedings.

Detective Superintendent Sloane prosecuted, while Mr. Jehangir Patel of Messrs. Patel and Kanga, Solicitors, defended the accused.

The Magistrate in giving his decision remarked that the statement made by the accused that he did not know the accused in the case in which he was giving his evidence might not be quite correct, but it should not therefore be necessarily false. With regard to the Exhibit D produced by the accused it was clearly proved that the accused had made a false statement. The accused at the time of giving that evidence was an under-trial prisoner and he was told not to give such answers which were likely to incriminate. There was no compulsion on him to give evidence which would make him liable for a prosecution. In spite of the warning he had given false evidence in a case in which three Europeans stood charged with theft of property from the Government Dockyard. It was a serious offence, but in view of the fact that the accused while an under-trial prisoner was kept in jail for nearly two months and a half his Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S.

Retirement on Pension.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, and retired on pension from yesterday. Mr. Logan went on furlough on the 13th April last, which has terminated, and he has now retired on pension.

Joining the Service in September 1881, and arriving in this country in December following, Mr. Logan was placed under the Collector of Satara to learn the routine of official business. In March 1884, he was transferred to Ratnaghiri as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Forest Settlement Officer, and was subsequently employed at Sholapur and Poona. In September 1889, he was entrusted with the responsible work of compiling the General Administration Report for Bombay for 1888-89, and acquitted himself creditably of the task. His labour in this direction was appreciated; and in April 1890, he was appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. Two years later, that is in January 1892, Mr. Logan was transferred to Alibag as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar, Kolaba, and Political Agent of Janjira. For a short time in August 1892, he was placed on special duty at Poona in connection with the proposed reorganisation of the District police, and was then transferred to the Panch Mahals to officiate as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar and Political Agent of Reva Kantha and Narukot. Soon after he was transferred to Kaira as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent of Cambay; and then went on long furlough to Europe.

On his return to this country in January 1895, Mr. Logan officiated for a five months as Collector and Magistrate of Broach, and was soon called to Bombay to officiate as Secretary to Government in charge of the General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical departments. For a short time he was employed as Collector and Magistrate at Broach and Thana, but was in November 1897 called back to the performance of more responsible work in Bombay as Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical departments.

Mr. Logan had another long furlough from July 1898 to July 1901, and on his return to this country in the latter month, was sent to Broach as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar. For two months, that is from July to August 1904, he was entrusted with the special work of examining the Income Tax Assessment methods adopted in Bombay and Calcutta, and of submitting suggestions for facilitating the levy of the tax.

From December 1904 to October 1905, Mr. Logan was employed at Poona as Commissioner of the Central Division. From December 1905 to March 1906, he was placed on deputation as an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations. From March to April 1906, he was employed on special duty at Calcutta in connection with the question of apportionment of the Bombay City Police charges between Government and the Bombay Corporation. His services in both these capacities were duly appreciated, and on his return to Bombay in October 1906, he was promoted to the post of officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. From April to May 1907, Mr. Logan was employed as a Commissioner to enquire into imputations against the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh. In April 1907, he was confirmed in the office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and ably discharged the duties of that high post till his departure from Bombay on furlough in April last.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mahomedan Prisoners and Ramzan.

The following telegram has been received from the Government of India in a reply to the telegram in connection with the Transvaal Mahomedan prisoners:—

Government of India, Simla, the 4th October, 1909 (Emigration.)

From Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President, Anjuman-i-Islam.

Sir,—I am directed to refer to your telegram, dated the 29th September, 1909, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, in which you represent that Moslem prisoners in the Transvaal are not allowed facilities for the observance of the Ramzan festival.

2. I am to say that your representation has been forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for such action as he may consider fit to take in the matter.

3. I am to add that the subject of the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal is receiving the attention of Government of India who have used, and will continue to use, their best endeavours to obtain sympathetic treatment to the Indians in the Colony.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

The hired Transport "Rohilla" Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details of various regiments comprising 42 British Officers, 40 ladies and 21 children; 22 warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, 17 women and 21 children, 1,191 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women and 107 children, 2 men and 4 women cot cases, 11 insanes, 20 prisoners, 59 men and 4 women ordinary invalids.

The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Col and Mrs O Todd, R A M S	Lieut and Mrs G C Cooper, I Army
Lieut-Col S G Moor, Shrof L I	Lieut W B Sommerville, R Lanc Regt
Lieut-Col J R Forrest, R A M C	Lieut A B Webber, R I Fus
Maj and Mrs E N Burnside, R A M C and 2 children	Lieut and Mrs J Leather, Ord Dept
Maj R C Thacker, R A M C and inft.	Lieut H R Arther, Ord Dept
Maj J Wade Brown, R A M C	Lieut G O Sandys, R Scots
Maj and Qr M Mrs J Rolston, Worc Regt and 2 children	Lieut H J Dresser, W Kent Regt
Maj and Mrs E S Clarke, R A M C	Lieut L A Bernard, S Foresters
Maj and Mrs B T Ready, Welsh Regt, and inft.	Wife of Maj L W D East, R A and child.
Maj E H L Craster, R G A	Step-daughter of Capt Hocking, Ord Dept
Maj D E Forman, R F A	Wife of Capt A H Moberley, R G A
Capt E N Bradbridge, Wilts Regt	Wife of Lieut and Qr-Mr Bill, Northampton, and 2 daughters
Capt and Mrs H A Gib, 84 Pioneers	Wife of Lieut G Wilson, R Lanc Regt and 3 children.
Capt J H Mathews, North Fus	Wife of Maj A Hasted, Wilts Regt and 2 children.
Capt C H Taylor, Yorks and Lan Regt	Wife of Maj D J Meagher, I Army and 2 children.
Capt R A Gray, B I Fus	Capt L F Leader, Lpool Regt and child,
Capt and Mrs G T Seabrook, E Lanc Regt	Capt and Mrs R R Willis, Lanc Fus and inft.
Capt C W Grover, R Lanc Regt	Capt and Mrs T N Howard, W York Regt
Capt R W Breadley, S W Borderers	Wife of Capt C H B Lees, I Army and 2 children,
Capt and Mrs G Patch, R A M C and child,	Wife of Capt H N Young, S and T O
Capt W M O McCowall, R A M C	Wife of Capt J C Lock, and inft, I Army
Capt and Mrs E B Gordon, North Fus	Wife of Capt C Milward, I Army and inft,
Capt A E Harris, R B Regt	Wife of Capt J A Reed, I Army and inft,
Capt M J Cromie, R A M C	Capt and Mrs H A Boyd, M W S and 4 children,
Capt and Mrs G P Wymer, Manc Regt	Son of Lieut Qr-Mr W Wilts Regt Cordon.
Capt H J N Davis, Con Rangers	Wife of Lieut T H Harwood, Warwick
Capt E R Taylor, W Riding	Son of Lieut J H Aldridge, Rifle Brigade
Lieut and Qr-Mr R Ashworth, A Clothing	
Lieut and Mrs Mecready, R A	
Lieut A G Omears, Man Regt	

THE NEW FACTORY ACT.

AT a meeting of the members of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, held on Sunday, at its Rooms on Sussex Road, Parel, a formal discussion took place on the various clauses of the new Factory Draft Bill.

The principal points touched upon were (1) the shifting of the responsibilities for any breach of this Act from the shoulders of the occupiers or masters to those of the managers. It was pointed out clearly that the object of Government for efficiency in carrying out the orders of the inspectors will not be served by this change, as all orders to the managers involving any outlay of money could not be carried out by the managers without the sanction of their employers. It may be right enough to hold the managers responsible for all executive functions of the orders of the inspectors, but they would certainly plead helplessness in a court of law for any breach of orders which would involve an expenditure of money varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. This new arrangement would also be a constant source of friction between the employer and his manager and would greatly mar the harmonious working of a good concern.

It was suggested to remedy this defect by making both the employers and the managers jointly responsible for carrying out all orders where a question of spending money was involved.

The second point discussed was the change in the method of substituting any holidays in place of Sundays. The present arrangement of having the privilege of substituting any one of the three days preceding or succeeding a Sunday has been found to work well in practice. The new arrangement would allow of substituting a day from any one of the six days preceding a Sunday, when a week is supposed to be closed. This arrangement will deprive the privilege of a stopping day succeeding a Sunday if ever it was found necessary to work the mill on a Sunday and stop instead, on anyone of the three days succeeding it. There are many Hindu and Mahomedan holidays depending on the appearance of new moon, and it has been found necessary many a times to change a holiday suddenly. Also other exigencies of work in a mill compels an employer or a manager to make sudden and suitable changes in the stopping days fixed upon for the month. The new arrangement would certainly be found very inconvenient in practice resulting in extra stopping days in the course of a year, involving loss of wages to the work-people.

The third point touched upon was the silence in the wording of the Draft Bill relating to all repair work that has to be done in the evenings of any working days. When once it is laid down that an adult should not work more than 12 hours and that too within prescribed limits, and that all mechanical power should stop after a working of 12 hours, it is somewhat hard to assume that the owner would be allowed to work after the mill stops of an evening for doing sundry repairs to engine, boilers, shaftings or machinery or the working of a donkey engine to run the lathes and other mechanic shop tools. What is needed is to make the wording of all sundry repair work in the evenings or at nights clear, otherwise it would be a source of constant trouble between the inspectors and managers or their masters. It happens many a time that a repair work has to be hurried on by working night and day at sufficient intervals of rest, and if the mechanics and coolies (adult) working at it were prevented from doing it, it would cause a serious impediment in the profitable working of a mill, and loss of wages to the work people.

The fourth point discussed was the limitation of hours from 5-30 in the morning to 7 in the evening. It was argued that the evening hour may very advisedly be increased from 7 to 8, and if necessary the morning hour may be brought down from 5-30 to 6 or 6-30. The argument in favour of increasing the evening hour was that the working of the spinning and weaving process was always far better in comparison to the early hours of the mornings, when the rooms and machinery are cold. The health and other conveniences of the work-people would be better off by starting an hour late particularly in the cold early mornings of winter than finishing off at a comparatively early hour, particularly in the long summer [illegible] when they are likely to take more to [illegible] than anything else.

There were many other minor points discussed besides the above. The keeping of the registers of persons under the age of sixteen was considered to be somewhat onerous and troublesome both to the work-people and the managers.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The rainfall has been local in the extreme South of the Peninsula and a few light showers are reported from the interior of Burma. Coimbatore had one and a half inches, and Chittagong, three-quarters; all the other falls were less than half an inch. The weather is disturbed and some rain has fallen in Kashmir. The changes which usually precede the setting in of the North-East monsoon on the Madras Coast are proceeding very slowly. The forecast indicates no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north-east Punjab, in excess in the central Punjab and normal over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum continues to rise and is in excess in the north-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Jhansi and in defect at Allahabad during night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Rajputana and it was increased in lower Sind where skies are now heavily clouded. The air remains generally damper. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared in north of west central India and in Kathiawar. Humidity is generally normal but is in excess at Veraval and in defect at Surat. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies over Berar have cleared and they are now clear over the whole division. The air is generally drier. Day temperature is normal but night temperature remains below it at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan but have cleared over Hyderabad. Humidity is generally below the average. Temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and in excess at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Coimbatore reports 1·34" of rain and Madras 0·23". Pressure is uniform over nearly the whole country.

Fine weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF.

The Blackheath Medal.

A VERY large entry was received for the above competition, the first day's play for which took place over the Bombay links yesterday morning. The course which until lately has been very sodden, was found to be in good condition, the greens being true and lies through the green all that could be desired. Consequently some good returns were made, the best card sent in being by Mr. Gittins who returned an excellent score of 38 and, therefore, leads on the first round. He played splendid golf all round and with the exception of one putt which he missed, made no mistakes. The next best returns sent in were by Messrs. Coombs and England who both returned scores of 42.

A handicap competition for both seniors and juniors is also being held at the same time. In the former class Mr. Gittins also leads with 38 strokes, Mr. L. Brachi, who is down in Bombay on leave from Karachi, where he is a regular golfer, being second, with a nett score of 41 strokes. In the junior competition Mr. Lowndes leads with a nett score of 39. Messrs. Parry, Savi and Powell tie for second place with 41 nett. The following are the results of the first day's play:—

FOR MEDAL.

A. Gittins	38	E. B. Ouseley	48
E. E. Coombs	42	T. D. Parry	48
R. D. England	42	P. J. Arnot	49
L. B. Ward	43	H. P. S. Lattey	49
R. Aitken	43	T. Robertson	49
R. C. Loundes	43	C. A. Engel	49
C. H. Roberts	44	E. Savi	50
M. Innes Ker	44	H. B. Hebblethwaite	51
L. Brachi	44	G. F. D. Tennant	52
T. Mackenzie	45	P. W. Cresswell	53
E. Ferrers Nicholson	45	W. E. Holl	53
S. N. Powell	45	A. H. Froom	54
C. A. Russ	47	A. C. Owen	55
J. W. Jessop	48	L. Thacker	56

SENIORS' HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
A. Gittins	38	Scr	38
L. Brachi	44	—3	41
E. E. Coombs	42	Scr	42
R. D. England	42	Scr	42
M. Innes Ker	44	—2	42
L. B. Ward	43	Scr	43
R. Aitken	43	Scr	43
C. H. Roberts	44	Scr	44
E. F. Nicholson	45	Scr	45
T. Mackenzie	45	Scr	45
H. P. T. Lattey	49	—3	46
C. A. Engel	49	—2	47
C. A. Russ	47	Scr	47
J. Robertson	49	—2	47
J. W. Jessop	48	—1	47
G. F. D. Tennant	52	—2	50

JUNIORS' HANDICAP.

R. C. Lowndes	43	—4	39
T. D. Parroy	48	—7	41
E. E. Savi	50	—9	41
S. N. Powell	45	—4	41
F. B. Ouseley	48	—4	44
D. E. Holl	53	—9	44
H. B. Hebblethwaite	51	—7	44
A. H. Froom	54	—9	45
P. J. Arnot	49	—4	45
R. Harwood	56	—8	48
A. C. Owen	55	—7	48
P. W. Cresswell	53	—4	49
L. Thacker	56	—6	50
B. Butters	60	—9	51
C. E. Marsden	62	—9	51
E. Hargreaves	61	—7	54
I. H. Hardie	59	—4	55

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

A meeting of the Mud Sports, in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana, was held last evening on the Marine Lines Maidan before a large number of spectators. The programme contained several interesting items. The Musical Medley was about the most interesting and the Band of the 116th Mahrattas which was present during the meeting played popular selections, but some confused the ladies who though they knew the time could not just then remember and before they did another time was heard. The horse scurry which was probably the last before the "big meeting" was run little earlier because of the difficulties the Judges met, on the last occasion it being impossible to report the third one on account of darkness. The last event "Egg on Spoon" was equally interesting. It was very difficult to go gallopping and at the same time to preserve the balance and keep the Humpty-Dumpty from falling. The apple hunting in water was another event which produced great fun.

THE MUSICAL MEDLEY (LADIES' NOMINATION).

The competitors provided with paper and pencils rode a given course to where ladies were seated near the band. The band played six selections from "very" well-known and popular pieces and the ladies were required to write down the names of the pieces from which the selections were taken, "sign" the paper and return it to gentlemen. First in with most correct answers to win.

Result:—

Mr J Greig ... Mrs Trebble ... 1
Mr W Reynolds ... Mrs Curdlip ... 2
Mr J R Reynolds ... Mrs Nash ... 3

HALLOW'EN STAKES.

The gentlemen were required to ride round the trees to where buckets of water were placed, and in which there was an apple, dismount, place hands behind back, and secure apple with teeth, remount and return round the flag with apple in mouth. The apple at no period of the race was to be touched by hand.

Results:—
Capt R L Haymes.
Mr S M Greyburn.
Mr E G Pearson.

EGG AND SPOON RACE (LADIES' NOMINATION).

The gentlemen rode a given course to white line, remaining mounted. The ladies started from a distance of about 25 yards carrying an egg on a spoon, which they had to hand to their partners who immediately returned over the same course.—First past the post with egg on spoon was to win. The egg was not to be touched by either partner and when dropped by either they had to return for another.

Results:—
Richmond ... Mrs Curdlip ... 1

TENT PEGGING IN HALF SECTIONS.

Major H J Everett ... Capt R L Haymes ... 1
Capt H S P Nash ... Mr J R Reynolds ... 2
Mr B S Carter ... Mr L M Greyburn ... 3

PONY JUMPING.

H G W Mukle ... 1
L M Greyburn ... 2
W H H Thompson ... 3

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr W L Richards.
Mr R Deuro.
Mr W Priestley.

JOHN HAIG CUP.

Gloucesters vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE match between the Gloucesters and the Y. M. C. A. for the Cup presented by Messrs. John Haig and Co., distillers, was replayed, at the Cooperage yesterday, and ended in another draw of a goal each. On the whole game, the Y. M. C. A. were the better side. At the same time their goal was a doubtful one, while that of the Gloucesters was well-earned. Thus in some respects both teams were unlucky not to have won, and a draw was perhaps the most welcome result, except that it helps to protract the football season until an unusually late date. The opening stages were even and a promising run by the Gloucesters' left was checked by C. Templeton. There was a light scramble round the Gloucesters' goal which yielded a corner and from this Cooper cleared well. Lieut. Holme who came into the Gloucesters' team at inside left tried a good shot which was only a matter of inches above the bars. The Gloucesters began to have rather more of the game, but the Y. M. C. A. defence was very sound. Hildreth saved a long ground shot from Harris, and Holme, after a good run with Chidlow, once more shot over the bar at the other end. Smith saved a lucky shot from Kelly, which he kicked over his head, and a minute later Kelly put a hot shot into Smith's hands. Just now the Y. M. C. A. were having practically all the game and Pack getting away by himself looked bound to score, but kicked high over the bar. The Gloucesters at once returned and a penalty being given for handling, Curtis scored. Half-time was called a minute or so later. Score:—

Gloucesters ... 1
Y. M. C. A. ... 0

Restarting the Gloucesters attacked at once and Harris headed over from a nice centre by Chidlow. Then Ward sent a long pass to the forwards and Pack, who was apparently off-side, put the ball into the net. A goal was given. Play was fairly even for a long time, but neither goalkeeper had much to do. Smith stopped a ground shot from Kelly and Hildreth cleared a long shot from Maton. Kelly ran through and, with only the goalkeeper to beat, shot wide. Towards the end both goalkeepers, especially Smith, saved repeatedly, but there was no more scoring. The match thus ended in a second draw.

Result:—

Gloucesters ... 1
Y. M. C. A. ... 1

TEAMS:—

Gloucesters:—Goal: Smith; backs: Scaife and Ruck; halves: Law, Cooper and Curtis; forwards: Maton, Short, Harris, Holme and Chidlow.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal: Hildreth; backs: C. Templeton, and Deane; halves: Booker, Ward and H. Templeton; forwards: Brewin, Dowling, Kelly, Pack and Whitcombe.

The match will be re-played to-morrow evening unless there should be a draw in the final of the Rovers Tournament to-day. In that case it will be played to-morrow morning at 6-30.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Drawing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 13.

The Harris Football Tournament commences on Monday the 18th instant. The following is the drawing:—Northamptons, bye; the Worcesters vs. the Lincolns; the Glosters vs. the Leicesters; the R. F. H. Kirkee, bye.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITIES.

A Favourite of Indian Princes.

Frivolity Freear appears at the Empire Theatre on Saturday evening, and all who realise what a wonderful tonic laughter is, should not fail to attend. Freear can only play for one night as the Theatre will be occupied for the next two weeks. People all the world over will travel a long way to join in a good wholesome, healthy, hearty laugh. As will be seen by Mr. Freear's credentials at Soundy and Co's. he is in great demand among the Indian Princes, and there are few single-handed performers who play to such crowded houses as does this versatile performer.

In a letter to the Gaekwar of Baroda the Maharaja of Mysore wrote:—"Mr. Willie Freear played before my father 14 years ago and took from him a letter of recommendation. Your Highness has asked me to give him a similar letter. Mr. Freear has played twice for me during the last week and has given me and my friends, including T. E. Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, the greatest possible amusement."

Lieut.-Colonel Pinhey, A. G. G., Rajputana, writing to the Maharajah of Bikanir, also says:—"Through the kindness of H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur we witnessed an entertainment given by Mr. Freear at the Palace last night, which we all much enjoyed. It was very amusing, and very well done and I can confidently recommend his performances."

Mr. Freear claims to be one of the few men who have made the ex-Sultan of Turkey laugh, and when he appeared before that monarch at Constantinople he was decorated with a medal. Mr. Freear is a comedian of great versatility and impersonating during an entertainment of two and a half hours' duration a great many diverse characters. His is an excessively original and amusing performance. A plan of the hall may be seen and seats booked at Messrs. Soundy and Co's.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 15.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beadwell, Mr E H	Noble, Miss
Donald, Miss H	Phelp, Mr S G
Elliott, Miss	Piza, Mr B G
Ellerton, Mr A	Priestley, Miss
Frost, Mr H F B	Stothert, Mr C G
Hegg, Capt R E T	Sinclair, Mrs and infant
Jeffreys, Miss G	Tomlinson, Mr H W
Lushington, Mrs A W	Tomlinson, Mrs
Lushington, Misses	Tracy, Mr A L
Maud, Sister	Taylor, Miss E
Mansfield, Mr A M	Watson, Mr James
McNicoll, Mr Malcolm	Wild, Mr and Mrs C E
Mistri, Mr D	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Angelo, Brig-Genl and Miss F W	Kissan, Mr B W
Addison, Mr J	Kennedy, Mr and Mrs R
Anttim, Countess	Lee, Lt M G
Bennett, Capt E E S	Laird, Mr J W
Benson, Capt W	Leatham, Mr G
Brandon, Rev J W Mrs and inft 3 children	Lawrence, Miss E
Beatty, Miss R	Lovell, Mr J H
Baird, Miss	Lawrie, Mr G D
Barwaker, Miss	Michael, Mrs W K
Boult, Mr G	Maffey, Mrs and inft
Barry, Mr R	MacGregor, Mr and Mrs Laird
Best, Mr A J	MacGregor, Miss
Buchanan, Mr H B	Milner, Capt G F
Clark, Mr H	Marriott, Major L H
Chesney, Mr and Mrs G M	Maxwell, Revd R and Mrs and inft 2 children
Chesney, Miss	Miller, Mr G P
Cresswell, Mr A J A	Macleod, Mr N C
Campbell, Revd J G and Mrs	Muspratt, Capt V E
Chesney, Col H F	Molisio, Mr S M
Colvin, Mr E G and Mrs	Nelson, Mr R
Colvin, Miss	O'Grady, Mr W J
Coss, Mr W L	O'Keefe, Mr N W
Craik, Mr W R	Paine, Capt H D
Coombs, Mr W	Patrickson, Capt Mostyn
Iown, Lt C B	Palmer, Lt A C
Douglas, Major J A	Prince, Capt R
Elliott, Capt C	Parker, Mr G A
Ellis, Mr R H	Pullen, Mrs
Elliott, Mr P F	Pearse, Mr C G
Fisher, Mr J	Parker, Mrs G E
Glasford, Major and Mrs A J	Patrickson, Mrs M
Gourgee, Mr and Mrs P G	Petch, Mr and Mrs F W
Grover, Major Genl	Rolland, Capt A
Garrett, Mr R S	Rogers, Mr W
Gordon, Mr and Mrs W B	Ramsay, Mr and Mrs G M J G
Greenswell, Lt D B	Robertson, Miss C L
Birst, Capt G G	Smith, Col T H
Horbert, Mrs	Steen, Mrs Alex
Hunt, Capt and Mrs	Steen, Miss
Harford, Mr J	Scott, Mr J
Henderson, Capt R W	Smithers, Capt L
Hallfar, Mr H W	Stewart, Mrs H
Henslowe, Major F D	Sievewright, Mr J S
Hood, Major E F	Swales, Mr W
Hodgkinson, Mr A	Skemp, Mr F W
Hare, Mrs Stewart	Travers, Dr M W and Mrs
Hoskyn, Capt J C M	Thompson, Capt and Mrs
Ingram, Deaconess Helen	Veader, Mr S H
Izal, Mr J H	Worsby, Mr and Mrs
Isamipulo, Mr A D	Webb, Mrs V
Kinnear, Major L E	Wilson, Lt
	Willmott, Mr and Mrs H M

FROM BRINDISI.

Atkinson, Lt St L	Fleming, Lt-Col J
Babington, Mr C Le V	Kapur, Mr D N
Bickersteith, Rev C	Newgent, Capt Hon W H
Bell, Major R F	Somerset, Hon F R
Drummond, Brig Genl	Ujiye, Mr S
Durrant, Mr C N	Willcocks, Lt Genl

FOR KARACHI.

Campbell, Lt F G	Moncrieff, Mr and Mrs A L M
Chapman, Mr and Mrs W H	Mathews, Mr and Mrs A M
Geoghegan, Major	Mennie, Major J D
Holmes, Mr H	Summers, Mr T
Keatinge, Mr S A	Wilson, Mr G

BOMBAY PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has published his report on the Public Health of Bombay during the 3rd quarter ending 30th September, in which he says:

The salient features of the period may thus be enumerated:—

A diminished total mortality, reflecting an appreciable improvement in the general health of the City as evidenced by the following figures:—

3rd Quarter of	Total number of deaths.
1896	7,584
1897	10,389
1898	8,829
1899	7,816
1900	17,276
1901	10,572
1902	8,640
1903	7,102
1904	8,098
1905	6,939
1906	11,461
1907	8,618
1908	7,631
1909	7,406

Excluding 177 deaths among persons newly arrived in Bombay (77 from cholera 13 from plague and the rest from other diseases), the corrected total mortality for the quarter would be still lower, viz., 7,229, giving the death rate of 29·57 per 1,000 of population.

The gross mortality is found to be less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding five years by 1,143, and less by 1,898 than the average of the same quarters since the commencement of the plague.

Importations of cholera from outside chiefly Nasik continued to swell the mortality of the City throughout the period as in the previous quarter, the number of deaths ascribed to cholera being 373, —87 more than in the preceding three months. Deducting this figure the gross mortality would be reduced to 7,033.

Anti-malarial work Dr. Charles Bentley the Special Officer appointed by Government to investigate the causes and cure of malaria in the City has already submitted his reports and recommendations to the Corporation.

In my report, dated the 23rd August last, I pointed out the measures this Department has, as in previous years, been pursuing in the campaign against malaria ("e. g.," the destruction of mosquitoes, the pestering of wells and collections of water, storm water entrances, gully traps and catch-pits, the free distribution of quinine, etc.), as also the need for a more systematic and organised effort and the additional staff required for it. The Corporation have approved of my recommendations and sanctioned for a period of six months a special staff of 10 Sub-Inspectors, with 10 gangs of 5 men each, to be specially trained for anti-malarial work in the different Wards of the City; these began their work on 1st October.

Already with a view to educate the general public as to the cause and prevention of malaria, the life-history and habits of the mosquito have been widely made known through printed picture cards, with hints for prevention, which have been sent to mills and public offices and other institutions in the City for free distribution among the staff.

Circular letters will also be addressed to the entire medical profession in the City requesting that malarial cases coming under their notice may be intimated monthly to me through the printed forms to be supplied and called for by this department, I hope in this war to be in a better position to measure the extent and incidence of malaria in the different sections of the City.

Printed notices calling upon owner or occupants of houses containing wells or cisterns or thanks found to be a breeding place for mosquitoes will be issued with a view to these wells, thanks, or cisterns being filled up where practicable, or hermetically covered or otherwise dealt with.

Introduction of Sanitary Dust-bins:—To check the reckless throwing of house refuse on the streets and gullies and to reduce the number of stationary refuse carts, the system of providing sanitary dust-bins recently introduced has been giving satisfactory results. About 800 of such bins have been distributed and located at suitable houses with the consent of occupants. These are intended to receive only house sweepings and kitchen refuse which will be regularly deposited in them. Though the stationary refuse carts, being required to deal with the general refuse—gully and road sweepings, horsedroppings and stable litter, garden and compound sweepings,—cannot altogether be discarded, it is hoped that a more general use of the bins will help to reduce the number of these carts. Already six stationary carts have been dispensed with and the need of one obviated. Greater cleanliness of compounds and open spaces and streets and gullies is already noticeable.

Births.—The number of births registered during the quarter was 4,651 being 308 more than in the previous quarter but 229 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered was 7,406. The highest mortality on a single day during the quarter was 106 on the 26th August; the lowest was 48 on the 9th July which is much below the daily average mortality.

Plague.—The total number of plague deaths was 328, being 2,613 less than in the proceeding quarter against 285 in the same quarter last year. Distributed according to months, 113 deaths were registered in July, 140 in August and 75 in September.

"NASTIN" IN THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the past the teaching has been that there is no certain cure for leprosy. Fortunately this doctrine so inhibitive of progress is gradually giving way to a more encouraging one, which proclaims the curability of the disease. Indeed, I deem Professor Deyke's discovery of "Nastin" for attacking Lepra Bacilli direct, one of the greatest achievements of the century and a boon to the suffering humanity. My attention was called to 'Nastin' only a year ago prior to my taking charge of the E. F. Allbless Leper Home, at Trombay, and I have found such gratifying and happy results from its use that I feel as though I would be wanting in my duties if I failed to publish the following:—

I commenced with "Nastin" on three of my lepers on the 14th of August, 1908, and append description of case No. 1 as I found him. Mathew X. Rodrigues, Native Christian, male, age 29, from Africa, suffering from mixed leprosy, from last 11 years. Skin of the whole face, chin and ears enormously thickened, clusters of tubercles on the body, face, arms, forearms, fingers, legs and feet. In fine, he is a mass of tubercles, slight ulcerations, discolouration of skin of the both thighs, scaly dark patches here and there on the feet, anæsthesia in finger of left hand and from knee downwards to tips of toes of both lower extremeties. Nails of toes wasting away.

In full conformity with Professor Deyke's directions, the injections were proceeded with on the 14th of August 1908, followed by weekly ones, the patient having had 44 injections in all.

His condition to-day:—Sensation on fingers, knee, tips of toes has returned completely. Tubercles on the body, legs, feet and hands have subsided but not those on the face although thickening on the latter place shows decided symptoms of going down. Ulcerations have healed, discolouration, scaly patches faded and nodules softened. Skin much moister than before. In fact I consider the case cured except for only a few patches of tubercles on his face and I hope to be able to report his complete recovery before many months are out.

Nos. II and III are cases of tubercular and mixed varieties respectively. These have had the same numbers of injections as No. I and wear decided looks of improvement and feel generally better than they did before the commencement of "Nastin." I have been treating in few other cases in my Hospital side by side with the above three, with arsenic, iodides, salol, chaulmoogra, etc., but can hardly vouch for their utility in either curing leprosy or arresting its progress. Further, these iodides and chaulmoogra in particular, have caused pronounced general and local reaction considering the leprosy is a disease requiring a steady persevering course of treatment extending over months, possibly years, it is but fair that Professor Deyke's 'Nastin' should be given a wider and more extensive trial as being the only drug that can successfully combat with the disease and possesses properties of progressively beneficial nature.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), J.P., etc., of Bandra, Bombay, Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and Consulting Physician to this Home, saw my cases quite recently and agrees with this my report which was sent by special request to be read at the Leprosy Congress held in Bubrick, Germany, last month. Sd. F. Raschid, Medical Officer in charge the E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.—Yours, etc.,

D. A. D'MONTE.

BY THE WAY.

THE REBUILDING OF "PAUL'S CROSS."

Paul's Cross, which is being rebuilt—or, rather, commemorated in a novel design by Mr. Reginald Blomfield, F.S.A.—was for many centuries the intellectual centre of England. Here from the earliest times the three great annual Folkmotes of Londoners were held, and here were fought out the fierce controversial battles of the Reformation. During the days before printing this famous open-air pulpit became, in Carlyle's quaint phrase, "a kind of 'Times' newspaper." Although associated with the Reformers, the historic Cross was destroyed as "Popish" by the Puritans in 1643. It was not rebuilt at the Restoration, when the endowments were transferred to the Cathedral, and still belong to the Sunday morning preachers, now chiefly the Prebendaries.

WHERE HOOKER WAS NOT "JUDICIOUS."

Closely connected with Paul's Cross was the "Shunamite's House" in Watling-Street. This was founded to provide "sweet and convenient lodging" for the preachers at Paul's Cross, "considering the journies some of them might take from the Universities." Indirectly this hostelry brought about the calamitous marriage of Richard Hooker. Izaak Walton tells us that Hooker, not always "judicious," arriving at the Shunamite's House "wet, weary, and weather-beaten," caught a cold, of which he was cured by the matron. She persuaded him that he was a "man of tender constitution," who ought to have a wife to nurse him, and recommended her shrewish daughter Joan. Thereafter, old Izaak grimly remarks, the divaricating divine whom Newman scarified "might liken his habitation to the tents of Kedar."

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, a writer in the "Girl's Own Paper" tells, is utterly indifferent to formality or etiquette, and in the midst of a Court procession one day he hailed the postman, whom he spied in the distance, and stopped his carriage in order to seize his letters and newspapers. More than once he has been seen holding court beneath the spreading branches of a great planetree in the garden of his modest palace at Cetinje, deciding the most trivial of disputes between his subjects with all the wisdom of a Solomon. Finding that the art of farriery was despised by his Montenegrin braves, he caused a smithy to be erected outside the palace, and there hammered a horse-shoe for his haughty subjects, who were thus convinced that what was good enough for their Gospodar was good enough for them.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Mr. Upton Sinclair, the American journalist who wrote "The Jungle," and afterwards started a social settlement colony which was burnt out, is now, the "Christian World" states, turning schoolmaster. He has become a vegetarian, and lives only on food that has not been cooked. The result is that he proclaims the greatest discovery of his life—that civilised man is dying because of cooks—and he is founding a Home Colony school, which opens next month with from six to twelve boys. As authors are uncomfortable folks to have in a house full of boys, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are getting a cottage near by, but will give all their spare time to the school. Book-learning will not be the main feature of Mr. Sinclair's school, as the boarders are to develop their bodies and be educated through their eyes and hands. The boys will have to serve and prepare their own food, wash and dress themselves, and keep their rooms in order, as no domestic servants will be employed.

KING EDWARD AND HIS CURE.

The King has been to Marienbad regularly for the last seven years and he has declared that he will go every summer as long as he lives. Some account of his "cure" is given in the "Lady's Realm." The King's apartments at the Hotel Weimar consist of a suite of five plainly furnished rooms—i. e., a reception-room, which is also used as a study a dining-room, a bedroom, and two adjacent dressing-rooms. All the rooms open into one another. Immediately on his arrival at the Hotel Weimar, Dr. Ott is received in audience to prescribe the King's course of treatment, and directly after the physician's departure a weighing-machine is sent in to the hotel from a shop near by in order that King Edward may have his weight taken according to the custom of every visitor who drinks the waters so that the decrease in weight, which is one of the most vital features of the cure, may be ascertained with exactitude.

VULGAR CURIOSITY.

The morning following the King's arrival sees the commencement of the cure in earnest, and soon after six o'clock he begins to dress. He sips his first glass of water in the Hotel Weimar itself. About seven o'clock he leaves the hotel in order to proceed to the promenade to drink his second glass of water from the Spring of the Cross, and to perform his regulation two hours' walk before breakfast. All along the route which the King must take to reach the spring a great crowd assembles, and detectives and the police have great difficulty in holding his tormentors back. But this vulgar curiosity gradually dies down.

COPYING THE KING'S DRESS.

It is stated that the King's presence at Marienbad every year attracts from all the principal capitals of the Continent flocks of tailors and outfitters, who are desirous of ascertaining by personal observations all the minute details of Europe's first gentleman's style of dress. Representatives of the leading firms in Paris, Vienna, Budapest, and Berlin follow the King every morning on the promenade to note the shape of his hats, the length and cut of his coats, as well as the general style of his outfit. These observations are duly reported to the leading firms of the continental capitals, and form the basis of the newest fashions throughout Europe. But many of the most exquisite young men of fashion in the Continental capitals go in person to Marienbad to make their own observations, and endeavour to imitate the King's style of dress in every detail.

EARLY STEAMSHIPS AND LORD INVERCLYDE.

There is an interesting interview with Lord Inverclyde in the October "Sunday at Home." His Lordship's father was among the crowd on the Broomielaw when the "Comet," the first steamship on the Clyde, and almost the first in the world, steamed away from the quay. She cost £192, was of four horse-power, and her draught was four feet! Little could young George Burns have foreseen that he would live to see his son, the first Lord Inverclyde, build a steamship through the funnel of which the "Comet" could almost have steamed, and that less than twenty years after his death twin giants of thirty-three thousand tons' burthen would not only sail across the Atlantic with the regularity of the railway train, but with its speed also.

SUNDAY SAILING AND A CHAPLAIN.

When some people in Belfast proposed to form a company for the building and equipment of steam vessels to trade between that town and Glasgow, George Burns was asked to join it, and take an agency in the latter city. He only did so on the condition that the steamers should not sail on Sundays. When the first boat, the "Glasgow," was ready for sea, George Burns arranged that the sailing day should be Friday, in order to avoid as far as possible Sunday sailing. As the whole of the canal traffic from the Potteries and other centres of trade arrived in Glasgow on Saturday, Mr. Hugh Matthie, his partner, considered this new arrangement ruinous, and wrote sarcastically, "It would be far better to sail on Saturday, but, if you think it necessary, provide chaplains!" George Burns immediately replied "I think very well of the suggestion about providing chaplains, and I and my brothers are willing to pay the entire expense of the experiment." The project was carried out.

INSIDE ABDUL HAMID'S PALACE.

The Yildiz Palace was recently handed over to a committee to organise a gala in the grounds in aid of the Adana Fund. It had never been opened to the public before. A member of the committee sends to the "Cabinet Maker" a description of the ex-Sultan's private apartments. He says the whole place looks mean, and "the general idea of the furniture was that it was not only poor, but in exceedingly bad taste." Indeed, the correspondent writes that "in the holy of holies where the ruler of the Ottoman Empire lived and moved and had his being, the same decay and "laissez faire" which was so apparent in the policy of the sick man of Europe, was stamped on his material surroundings."

MEN AND MATTERS.

HISTORIC SYON HOUSE.

Syon House, the Duke of Northumberland's charming residence in Isleworth, which was recently broken into by burglars, possesses an exceedingly romantic history. Originally a monastery of the Brigetines, on the fall of the supremacy of the Pope in England, it passed into the hands of Henry VIII., and its first tenant was the ill-starred Catherine Howard, who was imprisoned here for some three months before her execution. Its next tenant was Henry VIII. himself, and in it his corpse rested previous to being taken from London to Windsor. Then it passed into the hands of the Duke of Somerset—the famous Protector Somerset—who, after enjoying his property for six years, ended his life on the block. The next owner was John Dudley, the Duke of Northumberland and father of Lady Jane Grey, and it was here that she consented to the fatal acceptance of the Crown, which again brought the owner of Syon House to the scaffold. In 1604 Syon was granted to Henry Percy, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, who, accused of being concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, was imprisoned for fifteen years and ordered to pay a fine of £30,000.

A WONDERFUL SHAWL.

Of the many interesting and valuable treasures in the Northumberland family, not the least important is the shawl which was presented to a former Duchess by Charles X. of France, and which cost half a million of francs. It is manufactured from the fur of a species of Persian cat. The hair of this cat's fur is so fine and elastic that a single hair is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. The actual production of the shawl represents a labour of ten years, and three thousand skins are used. The shawl itself measures eight yards square, but it is so fine and elastic that it can be compressed into a large tea cup.

A VENERABLE PEER.

Lord Abergavenny, who celebrated his birthday recently is one of the oldest living peers, and is greatly liked and respected by all with whom he comes in contact. His ancestors could claim kinship with no less than eleven kings, and he is an aristocrat of that old school which is fast disappearing. Formerly, his lordship was a noted sportsman and shot, and his estates are among the finest in England. Lord Abergavenny has been a staunch Conservative ever since he was quite a young man, and he is the founder of the famous Constitutional Club. In the course of his long life he has met most of the famous people of his time, and as a "raconteur" he has few equals anywhere. Lord Abergavenny is somewhat unconventional, and he celebrated his eightieth birthday by dining with his employes, and insisted on his butler sitting on his right hand. It is his great kindness and courtesy to those under him that have made him so popular, and he is familiarly known as "the king of Monmouth."

THE KING'S HOST.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, who had the honour of entertaining King Edward during the recent Royal visit to Scotland, is himself decended from Royalty. A famous ancestor, John Edmonstone, found a wife in the person of Lady Isabel Stewart, the daughter of King Robert II, while his successor also married a lady of the same name, a daughter of King Robert III. Through the marriage of one of the heads of the Duntreath family with Lady Sibylla Baillie, the Edmonstones claim descent from the celebrated William Wallace. Duntreath Castle, the family's seat in Stirlingshire, for several centuries past the home of the Edmonstones, coming into the possession of Sir William about the year 1434. A notable feature of Duntreath are the Italian gardens which surround the castle, in which it has for many years, been a custom for distinguished guests to plant a tree in commemoration of their visit.

SIR THOMAS BENT.

There have been few more interesting careers in the history of modern politics than that of Sir Thomas Bent, "the singing Premier," who died the other day. Beginning life as a market gardener, he rose, by sheer hard work and merit, to be Prime Minister of Victoria. Sir Thomas had the reputation of being the most unconventional speaker in any Parliament, and he would frequently break out into extempore verse to the great amusement of his hearers. Another of his eccentricities was to raise his hat to every cow he passed because of its connection with the dairying prosperity of Victoria. Not long ago, when addressing a number of young boys, he said:

Now all young men inclined to roam,
Take my advice and stay at home;
For on your travels make no fuss,
You might go further and fare wuss.

A DOUBLE.

Sir Thomas has a "double" in the person of a well-known New Zealand gentleman, and this fact often caused amusing and somewhat embarrassing mistakes. Sir Thomas visited London in 1907, and his genial manners and unconventional ways made him popular with everyone. A wit once remarked of the late politician that he was a mixture of the Kaiser, Gladstone, and Sam Weller—for he was said to have the will power of the Emperor, the genius for hard work of the G.O.M., and the unconventional, breezy nature of Dickens' immortal character.

HON. A. A. KIRKPATRICK.

Few statesmen have risen from such small beginnings as the Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, the new Agent-General for South Australia. Born within the sound of Bow Bells, circumstances compelled his mother some fifty years ago to emigrate with her two children to the New World. At the time Mr. Kirkpatrick was twelve years of age and his first employment in Australia was in a printing office, were he earned the sum of five shillings a week. "In those days," he once remarked, "I used to allow myself sixpence a day for food, but actually living on fourpence a day, spending the remainder on books." He practised speaking with a local religious body. To-day Mr. Kirkpatrick is reckoned among the three best orators in the Commonwealth. Asked for advice on one occasion Mr. Kirkpatrick told a delicious little story against himself. Some thirty years ago he was asked to address an annual meeting of the Christian Endeavour Society. Among the many good things he said, he finished with this gem of a peroration: "Majestic monuments stand alone, guardians of enternity, displaying on their mighty sides the ineffable footprints of the hand of time."

CHAPLAIN OF THE FORCES.

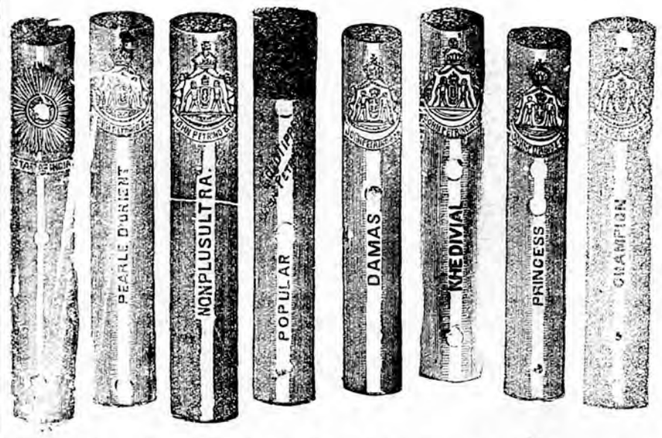
Bishop Taylor-Smith, whose remarks on the Boy Scouts have received a great deal of publicity, has been for the last eight years Chaplain-General to the Forces. Starting his career as Curate of St. Paul's, Penge, Bishop Taylor-Smith became Canon of St. George's, Freetown, in 1890, and five years later was appointed Chaplain of the Ashanti Expedition. He was the last person to speak to the last Prince Henry of Battenberg, and it was from his lips that Queen Victoria heard the story of his death. Bishop Taylor-Smith is a powerful and striking preacher, admirably suited to the taste of Tommy Atkins. "Wot I like about old Smith," a Tommy is reported to have remarked on one occasion, "is that he doesn't care a pinch of snuff who he goes for."

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

He is gifted with a delicious sense of humour. Preaching once on charity, he told a good story of a gentleman who was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded by saying, "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbour; but didst thou feel in the right place—in thy pocket?"



HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



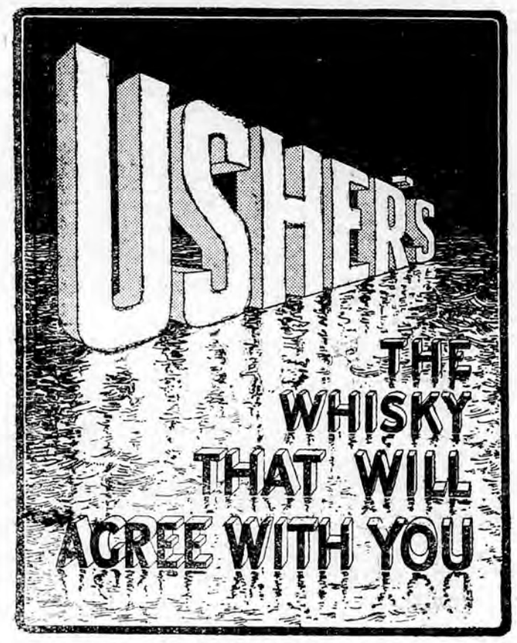
Star of India per 100 Rs.	**4-0**	**Gold Tipped Popular,** per 100. Rs.	**2-8**
Princess „	**3-0**	**Non Plus Ultra** ... „	**2-8**
Pearled' Orient,, „	**3-4**	**Khedivial** ... „	**2-0**
Damas „	**2-4**	**Champion** ... „	**1-8**

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMPAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AEROPLANE BOOT.

There is nothing like taking time by the forelock, more particularly from the enterprising tradesman's point of view, and already there are rumours, writes a London correspondent of many new garments specially designed for those venturesome ladies who intend to "take the air" literally, when the aeroplane comes a little nearer to perfection than is the case at the present moment. In the window of a fashionable bootmaker in Bond-street the aeroplane boot is now to be seen. It is not, as one might, perhaps, have expected, winged like the sandals of Mercury, and the woman who buys the new footgear will not be able by its aid to tread on air unassisted. It is made of soft brown leather, presumably antelope skin, and buttons almost to the knee. The lining is of grey lambswool, and warmth is evidently its first object, and wisely so, for the upper air is chill and the fair aeronautist who ventures on these giddy flights must clothe herself suitably before starting on her perilous journey through the clouds. There should be a future for the aeroplane boot and for aeroplane clothing generally, unless Society quickly tires of this new craze, a thing that, judging from past events, is not at all improbable.

A CRAZE THAT PASSED.

The eighteenth-century woman took up the ballooning craze almost as ardently as her descendants are doing to-day, and in 1784, when the first ascents were made in London, England was said to be "balloonmad." When Blanchard made his ascent the beautiful Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire cut with her own hands the rope that set free the balloon, and the famous Mrs. Crewe, who disputed with the Duchess the empire of loveliness tied her glove to the car, much as the lady of old adorned the helmet of her chosen kingth. Yet it is evident that the subject of aviation as it was understood in those days, very soon became somewhat of a bore. Dr. Johnson, whose bicentenary we have just been celebrating when writing from the country to Sir Joshua Reynolds in London, begged that he might hear no more about the subject. "I have had three letters to-day," he writes, "all about the balloon; I could have been content with one. Do not write about the balloon, whatever else you may think proper to say."

A QUESTION OF POCKETS.

At the beginning of a fresh season, when, if ever, the fashionable modistes and men-milliners might be induced to lend a listening ear to the grievances of their generally submissive clients, there is surely some excuse for uttering a protest on the question of pockets. Considering the subject entirely without any Suffragette bias, it is scarcely fair that a man should have on an average some nine or ten pockets, all the year round, without reckoning the infinite possibilities of his winter overcoat, while a woman is not allowed even one such luxury in the skirt of her gown from January to December. It is true that her tailor sometimes grudgingly gives her a pocket or two outside her coat—real pockets and not hollow shams, composed of braid and buttons—but it is always with the distinct understanding that she shall not put anything into them, for fear of spoiling their shape! As a natural result, the poor lady is obliged to burden herself with a more or less decorative hand-bag, which is far more frequently lost than found. Can tyranny farther go? And why should we not raise a watery of pockets (as well as votes) for women? Combined efforts might work wonders and since the fashion authorities confidently anticipate the return of frills and flounces and voluminously draped skirts, there will be plenty of opportunities in the immediate future for the reinstatement of the harmless necessary pocket. Hidden away among folds and pleats, its existence need never be suspected except by the happy owner, who will once more rejoice in the possession of a safe resting-place for her purse and her handkerchief probably her keys, and possibly—low be it spoken—her powder-puff.

HEADACHE



When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of

Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains.

Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

CURED

COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolised Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,

Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

C & B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

Agents for the Royal Worcestershire Sauce.



PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

New ZONOPHONE Records.

10-Inch RECORDS, Rs. 1-14 each.

OCTOBER

NEW BAND RECORDS.

X 40309 Tarcredi Overture. — Black Diamonds Band.
X 40310 Raymond Overture. — Black Diamonds Band.
X 40208 Onward, Christian Soldiers. — Garde Republican Band.
X 80035 Cavalleria Rusticana. — Kaiser Garde Grenadier Band.
X 20026 Under the Double Eagle. — London Volunteer Band.
X 40141 Selections from Belle of New York, — London Regimental Band.
X 40082 A Hunting Scene. — Zonophone Band.
X 40115 Reminiscences of Verdi. — Bagpipes.
X 48004 Cock of the North. — Bagpipes.

NEW CORNET SOLO.

X 45012 Nazareth. — Musician Hawkins, Coldstream Guards.

NEW COMICS.

X 42895 The Old Grey Ceat. } Mr. Billy Williams.
X 42896 Parody on All Coons look alike to me. }
X 43112 If you want to have a row. — Victoria Monks.
X 42664 I wonder if the girl I'm thinking of is thinking of me. — H. Payne.
X 42497 What a mouth. — Burt Shepherd.
X 43125 Do drop into the Dew Drop Inn. — Florrie Forde.

SEVENTH GRAND OPERA NUMBER.

The Famous Grand Opera Duet from "THE TROUBADOUR" "Il Trovatore" *Verdi.*

HOME TO OUR MOUNTAINS

Azucena - - - Madame Violetta.
Manrico - - - Mr. Ernest Pike.

Rs. 2-4 **Rs. 2-4**

(With Grand Opera Orchestra.)

The above Records are now obtainable from all dealers.

THE GRAMOPHONE CO., LTD.,

Post Box 118, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST MARVEL

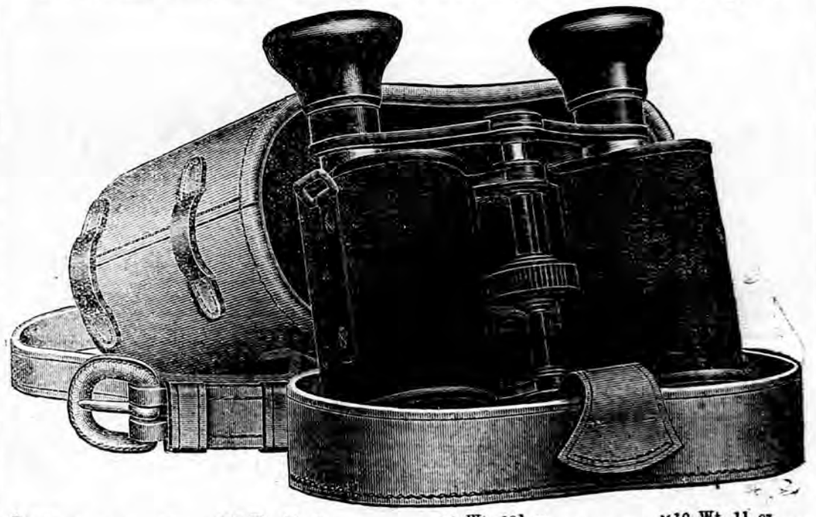
GOERZ

PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BENGER'S

FOOD

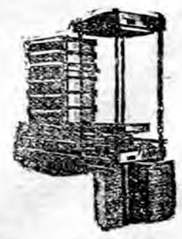
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc. everywhere.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



FOR FACING

EDWIN MILLS & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

THE RELIANCE WATCH COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER



THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN

THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India,
Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof	15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face	9
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	10
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ Hunter	18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	11
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ Hunting	18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	12
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ „ „ Hunting ...	19
„ „ „ „ „ „ Half Hunting...	20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of THE "REX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.



PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

J.C. VICKERY,

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, & Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET,
:: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.

EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.



Mr. Vickery's Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
9-ct. Enamel and Pearls	17 12 6
18-ct. Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock — of — **Novelties in Europe.**

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.



Mr. VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY . . . Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings . . . . . Only £2 15 0.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.



DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betty's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 187, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

NATURAL

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

HEALTH-GIVING
REFRESHING
INVIGORATING

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

"EL ALIENTO."

Rs. 6



per 50

The Very Best in all the Dutch Havanas.
As supplied to Principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited; satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA: **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair, Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAMS LAIT Larola

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & ABC (5TH EDITION).



Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO



H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S GOLD TRADE MARKS

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the cause and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, & Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free

---

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION



LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

Good

Pianos

At Moderate Prices
For SALE
For HIRE
and on the
Easy Payment System.

S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

All Specially Built for India

Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.



Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

TAN AND **BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES**

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE

INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.



THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to any one on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co 36 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.